PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,589.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M.				
12th Dec	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	ORAMA	6000		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6398
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7961		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	" BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7961		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi translip to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER! At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "ALEXANDRIA," 3,501 Tons, Commander E. G. Fry, SAILING 10th instant, has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers for GENOA. The steamer is fitted with Electric Lights, Fans, &c. Cuisine a speciality.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS, Agency, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.), Bombay.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
■	PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec, 1908
	KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1909
	BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan, 1909
	AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Feb, 1909
■	PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb, 1909
	KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar, 1909
	BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar, 1909
	AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
■	PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
	KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
■	BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
	AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
■ F. FERDINAND	6,046	R. Nitsche	28th Jan, 1909
■ PERSIA	5,295	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
■ SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar, 1909
■ WORWARTS	5,920	B. Bednarz	27th Apr, 1909
■ AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

■ Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and Calais Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE translip at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company's Wharf, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radonicich	26th Dec, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Seamen Hostel Building, Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—viz. about
LINGA	3,171	Mon 14th Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 10th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 11th Dec.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingh, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

9th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	8,365	Saretge	31st Dec, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	9,385	Goloanec	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Rates.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guronnec	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD, *Agent.*
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
R. BALDINO	4,580	D. Magnarini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 18
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 705. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going viâ Genoa and returning viâ Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Padone	17th Dec, 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belaito	17th Jan, 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909,

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	6th Dec.	15th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	16th Dec.	25th Dec, 1909,
MOJORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	5th Feb.	16th Feb.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

S.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed!

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED CAREFULLY PRICES ASSURED

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., under the style of WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
48 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, *Manager.*

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42|43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JEHANGRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796.815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Baggage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon
Kandi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin
Madras.	Penang.	Hankow
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Colombo	Sourabaya	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaipeng (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES Bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG, AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVES LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on applications.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asuno-Hsien	Haoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chifoo	Paoyien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsinling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, *Manager*

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON WOOL &c

EDWIN MILLS & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses. GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen. Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and facial weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discharges, ulcers, sores, abscesses, or Derbyshire neck, it cures by its purifying properties; symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breast, incessant, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, improves the general health, and

DURATION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI" from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4.

All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN, European, Eurasian, Parsi or Hindu can earn a reasonable income without neglecting or interfering in their own work, by canvassing between friends and aquaintances. For further particulars apply to Box No. 712, care of this Paper.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will issue 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at single Fares on all their COAST LINES from 15th December, 1908, available for RETURN by 15th January, 1909.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, (7TH AND 9TH) DECEMBER, 1908.

CHANGE OF SURNAME.

I THE UNDERSIGNED JOSEPH GUBBAY formerly known as JOSEPH EZEKIEL JOSHUA ABRAHAM, of 71, Canning Street in the Town of Calcutta, do hereby give notice that by a Deed Poll bearing date the 2nd day of December, 1908, I have assumed and taken the surname of GUBBAY in lieu of my previous family surname of ABRAHAM and that I shall be distinguished and known by others by the name of JOSEPH GUBBAY in all granted deeds, wills, assurances and other future instruments and documents whatsoever and in all business matters and in all actions and other proceedings to or in which I may become a party or be otherwise interested and for every other purpose and on every other occasion whatsoever.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1908.

JOSEPH GUBBAY.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...75,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in April 1909, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of May 1903. As regards Indian sleepers at least half of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of April 1909, and the remainder before the 1st of May, 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.
Java—Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. B. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1909." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications may be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Benzal State Railway, Scaldah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1908-1909.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1908, and about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Gentleman ... ... Rs. 5	Gentleman ... Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child ... „ 2	Lady or Child ...Re. 0-12
Lawn ... ... Re. 1	

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.
N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club,
Byculla, 5th November, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE TO-NIGHT.
3,200 FEET OF NEW FILMS.
WORK MADE EASY.
SUNLIGHT SOAP WORKS.
JOINING THE NEW HALF OF THE S. S. "SVENIC."
MANX MOTOR RACES.
WRECK OF THE "AMAZON."
A ROUGH JOURNEY.
SQUARING THE LANDLORD.
A TRAGEDY IN THE ALPS.
The Only Show in Bombay with TWO CHANGES of Films Weekly.
Bandmann's Theatre Band.
FULL SCENIC EFFECTS.
3 SHOWS EVERY NIGHT.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
SATURDAY NEXT,—ROMEO and JULIET.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE TERRIBLE
HYDERABAD FLOODS,
Graphically illustrated from life by the
EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH,
MAIDAN, BOMBAY,
From TO-NIGHT.

These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY!

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).

With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES AMONGST THEM.

THEIR MAJESTIES the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND visiting last Summer on Board a Man-of-War at Gaeta; their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

This film has been shown with enormous success in England and all over the world

and

The Grand Historical Drama,
CHARLOTTE GORDAY,
which took place during the FRENCH REVOLUTION.
Other films, instructive, magical and laughable.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 15th and 16th DECEMBER.

The Most Notable Concert Organization ever to Visit the East and the only Metropolitan Company of the Season, the

HERBERT WITHERS
HERBERT WITHERS
HERBERT WITHERS
CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.

Supported by the Band of H. E. The Governor under the Direction of Mr. Behr.

World Tour 1908-09 under Direction of Charles Harrison Gibbons.

MME LUISA SOBRINO, Prima Donna Soprano.
MR. CHARLES BENNETT, Baritone.
MME MARGUERITE ELZY, F. R. A. M., Solo Pianist and Mr. Herbert Withers, Violoncellist.

Unanimous Press Endorsements.

ON DEPARTURE FROM HOME:—

"Unquestionably the strongest group of concert artistes London has loaned to the Colonies in years."—"The Telegraph".

AFTER THE OPENING CONCERT:—

"A rich and rare musical treat * * * The most brilliant entertainment ever given in Colombo, the concert of the Madame Albani Company, presented by the same enterprising and resourceful entrepreneur not excepted. Each item was a gem. Those present, and these included all that is best in musical Colombo, listened enraptured."—"The Ceylon Independent," 6th Nov.

"Certainly the strongest group of concert artistes ever heard here,"—"The Times of Ceylon," 6th Nov.

"Unquestionably the best musical organization which has ever favoured Ceylon with a visit",—"Ceylon Observer", 6th Nov.

AFTER THE FIRST CONCERT IN INDIA:—

"Nothing less than an artistic triumph * * * The very best concert ever heard in Madras"—"Madras Mail," 13th Nov.

"We are of opinion that it was the best concer ever given in Madras."—"Madras Times", 13th Nov.

WITH THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW:—

"A musical performance unparallelled, in the history of Lucknow. * * * His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto and Lady Howett appeared to take keen enjoyment in the performance, it would have been difficult indeed for anyone to have resisted the charm of the many exquisite items" "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow, 24th Nov.

Plan and Tickets At SOUNDY & Co.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
AT 9-30 P.M.
PIANOFORTE RECITAL
BY
LOUIS EDGER.

PROGRAMME.

I. Italian Concerto. ... ... Bach.
(A.) Allegro moderato. (B.) Andante. (C) Presto.
II. Sonate op. 111 in C minor, ... Beethoven.
(A.) Maestoso—Allegro con brio ed appassionata.
(B.) Arietta: Adagio molto cantabile e semplice.
III. (A) ETUDE in E flat minor op. 10
(C) ETUDE in G flat major op. 25 ...Chopin.
(C) BALLADE in A flat op. 47
IV. CARNAVAL ... ... SCHUMANN.
Preambule, Pierrot, Arlequin Valse noble, Eusebius, Florestan, Coquette, Replique, Panillons, Lettres dansantes, Chiarina, Chopin, Estrella Reconnaissance, Pantalon et Colombive, Valse allemande, Paganini Aveu, Promenade, Pause, Marche des Davidsbundlers contre les Philistins.

Stalls, Rs. 5 and 3.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Moreland Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassam, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Tajoobhai Noorabhai, the Mortgagor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated on the 6th day of March 1907, and made between the said Tajoobhai Noorabhai, of the one part, and the said Haji Ahmed Hassam, of the other part, the Undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, at the Premises, the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 9th December 1908.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras freehold tenure situate at or near Moreland Road, Byculla, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 15,496 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 174, 197, 280, 281, 157, 158, New Nos. A 13698, A 13679, 13845, 13686, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey Nos. 3567, 3567, 3566, 3566, 254, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Ward Nos. 3820, 3821, 3823 (1), 3822 (2) Street Nos. 7,8,9,9 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, partly by the property of Reverend Canon Ledgard and partly by the property of Sulleman Ladha; on or towards the south, partly by the land belonging to Jumma Mosque, partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha, partly by the property of Mudan Shet and partly by the property of a Parsi, known as "Dubash Wady"; on or towards the west partly by Moreland Road, partly by the property of the Trustees of the Jumma Mosque, partly by the property of Reverend Canon Ledgard and partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha; and on or towards the east partly by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Stable Company and partly by the property of Benah Esmailji Ebrasaji Nagri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., the mortgagee's Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of about 200 tons of a very good quality of BENGAL COAL, known as Birds Special Cherrie Coal just arrived from Calcutta in this Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell at their Auction Room at 3 p.m. (S. T.) TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1908, the above Bengal Coal well recognised in the Bombay market under the name above stated, now lying in the s.s. "Kilkarran" in the stream. Delivery of the Coal will be given into the buyer's lighters from alongside the ship, on Friday and Saturday next, or if possible earlier if so desired by the buyer.

The Coal is sold on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mormanji Nasseevanji J. Khumbatta and Jerabjee Nusserwanji J. Khambatta, the present two partners of Messrs. P. Nusserwanji & Co., of this city, dealers in coal contracts, &c.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Il Palazzo," the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made furniture as well as blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture by Benjamin, Wimbridge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, 4, 6 and 8 lights handsome gas chandeliers, very valuable large size bronze, marble, and parian figures, English Cabinets, settee sofas lined with rich silk tapestry, large pier glasses, Majolica flower pots, clothes, and gown Presses, baba cradles, one butter churn, Chubb's deed boxes, very valuable large size drawing-room carpets, cabinets, sofas, bronze figures with pedestals, easels, carved screens, dining tables, corner whatnots, rice oil paintings, large china jars, Italian figures, marble pedestals, majolica jardiniers, with pots, fancy clocks, under domes, mirror back jardinieres, verandah benches, garden pots, mirror back chiffoniers, copper utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

THE WESTERN INDIA COTTON GROWING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)
COTTON LAND FOR SALE.

Particulars of lands acquired by Mr. F. W. Tytler for tree-cotton cultivation in the village of Waghoda, District Belgaum, and transferred by him to the above Syndicate.

These lots are now offered for sale by the Liquidator.

Survey No.	Area. A. G.	Assessment. Rs. as.
32	15- 3	7 0
315	19-11	10 0
316	18-12	9 0
317	13-16	7 0
318	12-37	6 0
319	15- 1	8 0
23	102-24	49 11
22	88- 1	41 12
24	80-13	37 11
	364-38	176 2

TERMS OF GRANT.—All the above lots are under ordinary conditions of occupancy in perpetuity, but the Lot Nos. 22 and 24 are assigned for a cholera camp; and have been given on condition of their being vacated at 24 hours Notice if required by the Military authorities.

These 364 acres of land have been under cultivations for tree-cotton and are being sold owing to the company going into liquidation.

The abovementioned land will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on MONDAY, 21st December, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to J. Black, Esq., Liquidator, care of Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers. Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ARMEDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Opp. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratton Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 21, Queen's Street, Glasgow. The rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Girsa and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Girsa, Watta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstracts of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Hotels and Telegraphic Information. Steam-Boat and Ger Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations in the Indian Empire. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Re. 1 Indefinite Postage.

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TRAVELLING SECRETARY WANTED.—Good TYPIST. Remington Machine. Stenography essential. Good salary to competent man. European, Eurasian or Native Christian preferred. Apply in writing to Box No. 714, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in front of sea, at Nepean Sea Road, at Rs. 175 per measem and a shop at Hornby Road, on the ground floor of Mahomed Building. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackeria Munjid, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank; f Bombay).

WANTED.—An experienced PARSEE for a Mercantile Firm abroad. A Graduate preferred. Apply Box No. 716, care of this Paper, with copies of testimonials.

WANTED.—FINANCING Rs. 50,000; a well paying safe business: fifteen per cent. guaranteed annual net profit on Investment. Apply to Box No. 710, care of this Paper.

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"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
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STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

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All Sizes, Lengths & Descriptions at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Immoveable Property at DeLisle Road, Parel.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Actioneers, will, by order of Ratanbai, widow of Haridass Dullabdas and Nandkarbai, daughter of Haridas Dullabdas, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagees, Bhagiratnibai, wife of Nanabhai Balkrishna, and Vishwanath Kasinath and others and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage, dated 1st day of May 1907, and the further charge, dated the 6th day of September 1908, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of freehold new Salt Batty ground with a dwellinghouse standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road, Parel, assessed by the Collector assessment in Ward G., Ward No. 2296 (1) (2) Street Nos. 392, 392 A and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 71 13, New No F-1196 and New Survey No. 8-2840, containing by admeasurement 246 square yards or thereabouts, 92 feet in length and 24 feet in breadth more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the DeLisle Road leading from Byculla to Mahim, on the West by the property of Govind Gunpat Ranade, on the North by the property of Hari Gurthwaite and on the South by the property of Survaji Govind Dholup.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Moneklal, Attorneys to the mortgagees at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BAPOO KHOTE STREET OR AT MUSJID CROSS LANE AND AT OOMAR KHADI SEWER LANE, JAMLI MOHOLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Messrs. SORABJI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed properties belonging to Messrs. Jamnadass Vandravandass and Nanji Purshotom, executors of the late Haribal Jamnadass and to Mr. Keshavlal Jamnadass, on the premises on the dates and at the hour respectively hereinbelow mentioned.

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 12th December 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with message, tenements or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Bapoo Khote Street or Jamli Mohola, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. ward No. 5923 Street Nos. 83, 85, 87 and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 1005, New No. 3189, Old Survey No. 1927, New Survey No. 1911 containing by admeasurement 146 6-9 one hundred and forty-six square yards and six-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Bapoo Khote Street, or Jamli Mohola, on or towards the North by the house of Khoja Mahomed Haji Tar and on the South by the house of Abba Jooma.

LOT NO. II.

To be sold on MONDAY, 14th December 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Particulars of the Property.

All those two pieces of Government land together with the two messuages, tenements of dwellinghouse standing thereon situate and lying and being on the Eastern side of Musjid Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 142 6-9 one hundred and forty-two square yards and six-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 133 and 133, New No. 7447 and 7445, Old Survey Nos. 1538 and 1538 and New Survey Nos. 976 and 977 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. 6396 and 6397 and Street No. 25 and 27 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Musjid Cross lane, on the North by the house of Shaik Abdoolabani bin Mahomed Chhotwar, on the South by the house of Memon Kurim bin Sowar.

LOT NO. III.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December 1908 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Particulars of the Property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon situate on the southern side of the Street formerly called the Oomerkhady Sewer Lane near Grant Road and called Bapty Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. ward No. 2433 and 2433 and Street No. 128 and (1) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the vacant ground of Camoodin Hyderali, on the West by the vacant ground of Mutanalli Dossaji and on the North by the said Oomerkhady Sewer Lane or Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Sorabji Hormasji Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Dinsha and Daramsay at the office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings,

Building street No. 648,854, Case No. 290, Memon Road.

Building street No. 32-24; 2; 1-2; 11 St., Case No. 95, 82, 83, 83a, 73 Khatwadi 3rd, 5th and 7th Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN BARGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 11th inst. at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in the Pedao Market, at Carnac Bunder, the following wooden barge:—

A wooden barge registered No. 4455, carries 110 tons of coal or other cargo.

The barge could be seen at Frere Bunder where it lies.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTEEN LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN
enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE GARDEN PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 7-30 A.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Claremont, Winter Rd. Ridge, Malabar Hill, a very large collection of choice, rare and well grown surplus garden plants in tubs and pots, consisting of many varieties of rare palms, Aloecias, Adiantums, Anthuriums, begonias, crotons of sorts, chrysanthemums of varieties, creepers, (Ipomia Horse-folia and other good varieties), draecnas, ferns, orchids, marantas, etc., also wooden flower pot, hall jardinieres, the property of D. N. Graham, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Kyanian Aerated Waters Manufacturing and Trading Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) as a going concern at the First Parsiwada, Khetwadi.

Under instructions from the Liquidator herein Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 13th instant., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the whole of the plant of the abovenamed Aerated Water Manufactory, consisting of Engine Soda Water Machine by Howard and Taylor, Generators, Tanks, Pipes, Fittings and other implements, appliances, furniture, etc., in one lot, as a going concern at the premises, situate at First Parsiwada, Khetwadi.

Detailed list of the plant, etc., can be inspected on application to the Auctioneers.

SALE

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.

Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The sounds of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
N. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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Ash Trays	Letter Cases
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Hat Pin Stands	Trays
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Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day
AT
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SHILLINGS STORES CO.
36, MEADOW STREET.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S and N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain T W Corkhill arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta via Coastports, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D Stanhope, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Assaye, 4,358 tons, Captain C L Daniel, will sail to-day for Shanghai, &c, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—for Colombo.—Mr and Mrs H M Carden, Mrs Hunter and child, Dr Banaji, Mr S J Adam, Mr A N Pawar, Captain G H Neele, Mr Victor, Mr Allibhai and Mr C A Campbell. For New Zealand.—Sergt E Craddock, and Private B Frost. For Melbourne.—Mr G F Chalk. For Sydney.—Mr D Coley. For Hongkong.—Mr J S and Miss Turner, Mr C Burjorji, and Mr R P Jijibhoi. For Shanghai.—Mr and Mrs Y Harir and 2 children.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Northbrook, Commander C B Henley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with the following details:—1 officer 2nd Worcester Regiment, 2 women East Yorkshire Regiment, and 1 man, 1 woman and 1 child, Ordnance Department.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin 2,158 tons Captain W E. Master, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast and Banel and Captain's family as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga 1,607 tons Captain H. W. Bambar arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Gordon, Messrs. Raynolds D'Silva Smith and Bardet and 71 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 8.

Ardgovan ....2725 Johnston ....
Arcadia ....3574 Hayward ....P & O Co
Africa ....1302 ....Morrison M M & Co
Bezwada ....3270 Le Brocq ....M M & Co
Bahadur ....2936 Cubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Svenson....W & A Graham & Co
Congella ....2022 Howse ....R A Willis
Clutra ....1917 ...Kaselvurn....M M & Co
Clematis....2329 Davies ....J M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Eastville....2306 Wright ....James M & Co
Elgin....2413 Potts ....W & A G & Co
Fife....2494 Herr son....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheclaton ....W & A G & Co
Gerd....758 Andreasen ....F F Campbell & Co
Inchcarva ....2572 Nicholas ....T Morrison & Co
Kt Templor....4601 Gihillt....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkorran ....2413 Smith ....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lord Kilwin....2158 Moser ....K N & Co
Nawab....204 Parkhill....T M & Co
Colobaria....3437 Chappell....M M & Co
Purley....2785 Pritchatt ....W A G & Co
Ramufels ....3523 Krippner ....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam ....2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz....2523 Baldwin ....Shah S N Co
Strathness....2812 Lamont....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde....2842 Crerar ...Shaw Wlallaced & Co
Waroonga ....1607 Bamber ....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Umta....	3492	Phillips...	Karachi...	10-12	M M & Co
D&E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	12-12	M M & Co
Chychasa....	3992	Wadge...	Hull & Antwerp...	12-12	M Mackenzie & Co
H Monsoori....	1735	Hannaly	Stream...	N F	8-12 B & P S N Co
M Delhi	4784	Andrews...	Shanghai...	22-12	P & O Co
N Vellore....	3118	Pattie...	Philadelphia	10-12	R A Willis
O Kanzler....	1865	Micholsen...	Zanzibar ...	14-12	...A Strandes
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell ...	Middlesbro ...	15-12	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia....	3269	O'borne ...	L'pool...	11-12...W & A Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino...	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-12 G D Grossi
4	Capri.....	2718	Pedone...	Shanghai...	F & R S N Co
5	Alexandria...	2194	Fry...	D'kirk ...	12-12 K N & Co
6	Sandon Hall...	3293	Main...	Hull...	10-12...K Nixon & Co
7	Praga...	2368	Gillhuber...	Trieste	16-12 A L S N Co
9	Assaye.....	4359	Daniel,	Shanghai	9-12 P & O Co
10	& 11 City of Benares...	4320	Morrison...	K'chi.	10-12 K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia.....	4167	Leigh...	London...	2-1-09 P & O Co
14	Kola...	510	Moxon.....	Busreh.....	10-12 M M & Co
15	Wakamya mara ...	3437	Yamawaki ...	Kobe	15-12 M Y Kaisha

M W D D

Kirley Bank ...2093 Kerr ....23-12 W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Nawab.....	Corkhill	Calcutta Nov 13
8	Waroonga	Bamber	Busreh Nov 27
	Lord Kelvin	Master.....	Karachi, Dec 4

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Linga s	Rothwell.....	Karachi &c
8	Arabistan s.....	Edmondson...	Trieste &c,
	R. I. M. S. Northbrook s	Henley	Rangoon.
	Ipswich s	Pigat	Jiddah.
	Strathgarry s.....	Stanhope ...	Calcutta

The steamer Assaye, Daniel, for Shanghai, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Capri for China, &c.
" City of Manchester, for Antwerp, &c.
" Umta, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Africa, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Nawab, of Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—330 bales cotton, 300 bales cotton. Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dievadkar and Co; 45 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 balos wool, David Sassoon and Co; 32 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales wool, B Hurbhum.

City of Benares s—500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—110 bales cotton, Amorety and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 104 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 5,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Saudon Hall s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—25 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—55 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy; 150 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co; 1,600 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 tons old iron, C Boggiano and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 201 cwts castorseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Bomjee and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—350 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—199 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—3,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VALETTA MALTA.

R Rubattino s—66 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabistan s—2,000 cwts linseed, 4,600 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.
Praga s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamya Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 1,450 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 2,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 37 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 463 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co; 600 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 900 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamya Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamya Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 600 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 450 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1,231 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th December.

There will be a Meeting of the Members of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. on Thursday the 10th instant at 6 p.m., for the election of an Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th December.

511.—PRACTICE.

There will be 1" Aiming Rifle practice for No. 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground on Saturday the 12th instant.

Fall in at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

512.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the Club on Wednesday the 9th instant at 7 p.m.

513.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 13th instant, Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th December.

598.—Detail for the week ending 12th instant:—
To-day Wednesday 9th inst.—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.
2 Lecture in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
Thursday, 10th inst—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.
Friday, 11th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.
3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.
Saturday 12th instant.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Attack and Defence practice.
Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.
Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p. m.
Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.
Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
Refreshments will be provided.
Note.—This train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.
599.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, in the November issue of the "World's Work," says: "I know nothing more despicable and pathetic than a man who devotes all the waking hours of the day to making money for money's sake. If I were forty years younger I should like to go into business again, for the association with interesting and quick-minded men was always a great pleasure. But I have no dearth of interests to fill my days, and so long as I live I expect to go on and develop the plans which have been my inspiration for a lifetime."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MILLINGEN—December 5, at Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, the wife of Dr. J. W.O. van Millengen, of a son. (Home papers, please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MURDOCH—December 4, at 58-2, Ballygunge Circular Road, the wife of Ellis Murdoch, of a son.

DEATH.

GASPER—November 27, at Calcutta, of apoplexy, Malcolm Gasper, the eldest son of the late Gasper Malcolm Gasper, aged 64 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE.
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettone are valued.

JHANJHA.
"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your adverstisments."

DEHRA DUN.
"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.
"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.
"An excellent substitute for Quinine. They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.
"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.
"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.
"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.
"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."
Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tabl'ets.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemphobbs
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-13m., 11-56a.; Low water, 6-12m., 5-51a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p. m.
Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 8th, Full Moon, 3h. 14-1m. a.m.; Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, December 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Mr. Louis Edger's Pianforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-50m., 9-34a.; Low water, 6-52m., 6-25a.

Friday, December 11.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 27th November, due to arrive at 6 a. m. The Saraswati Mills, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 1-26m., 1-11a. Low water, 7-31m, 6-58a.

Saturday, December 12.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-1m., 1-48a. Low water, 8-11m., 7-31a.

Sunday, December 13.—3rd Sunday in Advent. Meeting of the Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-35m., 2-26a. Low water, 8-55m., 8-6a.

Monday, December 14.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-9m., 3-8a. Low water, 9-46m., 8-47a.

Tuesday, December 15.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 4 p. m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h., 4m. High water, 3-47m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-51m., 9-39a.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of November the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,635. Among them the number of new admissions was 333, being classified as stated below, Hindoos 231, Mussulmans 72, Parsees 3, Christians 12 and other class 15. The average daily attendance was 54.

COLABA LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. Mackichan will lecture in the Lecture room, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, this evening at 9 p.m., his subject being "The Literature of the land we live in." On December 10th, at 9 p.m., there will be a debate on the following subject: "That the supremacy of Britian is endangered by German Competition."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Light Horse..... Von Blon
Overture	Stradella.. ..... Flotow
Reminiscences of All Nations	...Godfrey
Serenade	La Paloma ..... Yradier
Valse.....	Beaulifol Danube..... J. Strauss
Polaced.....	Loiseau du Bois ... .L. Thiere
Description...	A Hunting Scene ..... Bucalossi

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Scenes of the Hyderabad Flood.

THE Management of this excellent Cinematograph are determined to be up-to-date with their show and have been at great pains and expense to present to the public of this City vivid pictures of the terrible disaster which happened at Hyderabad (Deccan) recently. The circumstances connected with this disaster are doubtless fresh in the memory of all, but a few only, perhaps, witnessed the scenes of devastation caused by the flood. Among the pictures that will be exhibited, from this evening, are the mountain source of the River Musi, the upper rush before the great flood, the river in overwhelming flood and the devastating scenes of awful grandeur; the flood above Hyderabad; a scene after the inundation, family of natives washed out, homeless and helpless; a panorama of a section of the devastated district; the Assistant Resident's bungalow; the Barracks of the Guard; the Afzulgunj Hospital; the Begum Bazaar; the Afzulgunj Bridge in ruins; the main street of the City; elephant and camel traffic; restoration of an embankment, &c. &c. The film runs to a length of 610 feet, and the pictures will doubtless be most interesting. They were photographed, we understand, at great personal risk and after almost insurmountable difficulties, with the special permission of His Highness the Nizam, and by the courtesy of the Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., C.S.I. This film is being exhibited for the first time in this City and we believe that one of its special features is that there is not a single gruesome picture from first to last. It is to be hoped that the capacity of the Pavilion will be sufficient to accommodate the crowd of visitors who will repair thereto to witness this exhibition during this week.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Messrs. N. R. Aleker, and B. S. Moonje, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Nagpur Reception Committee, have addressed the following circular letter to the District Congress Committees:—

Dear Sir,—In accordance with the Resolution of the Congress Continnation Committee adopted at its meeting held in Bombay on 28th November 1908, all attempts at reconciliation having hopelessly failed, a regular Session of the Indian National Congress will be held in Nagpur in coming Christmas, strictly according to the past traditions, constitution, and rules. On behalf of the Nagpur Reception Committee we have great pleasure in inviting you to grace the occasion by your presence and to offer us your full sympathy and co-operation without which it is not possible, it needs no mention, to make the session a complete success in such a short time. We have also to request you to take immediate steps, in view of the shortness of time, to elect delegates in the usual ways so that, on hearing from you we shall send you forthwith the necessary forms of delegation certificate.

THE HERBERT WITHERS CONCERT PARTY.

HERBERT WITHERS, the great English 'cellist, who has just arrived in India, produced on the eve of his departure from London (at Queen's Hall, last month), a new and much praised Violoncello Concerto by Percy Miles, which is dedicated to our visitor. On the same occasion he achieved a very conspicuous triumph with the Tachalikowsky variations. With Mr. Herbert Withers on his present tour are Madame Sobrino, the prima donna soprano from Covent Garden; Mr. Charles Bennett, baritone; and Madame Elzy, solo pianist. The party are making a complete tour of the world under the direction of Charles Harrison Gibbons, who last year arranged a similar long tour for the Company headed by Madame Albani. Concerts will be given at the Town Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 15th and 16th. Plan of seats at Soundy and Co's.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

The London Bioscope.

TO-NIGHT there will be a grand change of programme when several new films inspirative of mirth, laughter and wonderment will be exhibited for the first time in India. On Saturday there will be a special matinee at 5-30 p. m., besides the extra late show between 11-15 and 12-15, when children will be admitted at half price to all parts of the Theatre. The series of subjects for Saturday's programme includes a most attractive and lengthy film, lasting nearly for 25 minutes, on "Romeo and Juliet," which it is expected should draw a crowded audience.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australasia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect

Later dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 8th December 1908

(Difference in Longitude allowed for

Via	Hour Date			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil				
Teheran ...	8	12	55 p.m.	1	57
Suez	8	2	10 p.m.	0	33

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haitu (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haitu Mole, St. Nicholas and Port au Prince (27-11-08.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" December 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Francis Alexander Slacke, C. S. I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr. E. Denison Ross, Officer in Charge of the Records of the Government of India and ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and twenty nine days in continuation, with effect from the 28th January 1909, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Claughton, Assistant to the Officer in Charge of the Records of the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Officer in Charge of the Records of the Government of India and ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence of Dr. E. Denison Ross on leave, or until further orders.

The Honourable Sir Ewdard Norman Baker, K. C. S. I., has received charge of the office of Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from the Honourable Sir Andre Henwderson Leith Fraser, K. C. S. I.

Mr. A. S. Fleming has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st November.

The services of Major A. J. Macnab, F. R. C. S., I M S, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Captain F. S. H. Baldrey, F.R.C. V.S., Indian Civil Veterinary Department, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 10th November.

The services of Mr. D.A.D. Aitchison, M.R.C.V S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as second Superintendent in the Civil Veterinary Department of the Presidency, with effect from the 10th November.

Mr. W. A. Bion, First Assistant, Simla Meteorological Office, is appointed to act as Imperial Meteorologist during the absence of Mr. J. H. Field on privilege leave or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain L.J.M. Deas, Indian Medical service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Civil Surgeon in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber, Rifles, with effect from the 10th November.

Lieutenant J.A. Brett, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Dir and Swat, with effect from the 18th November.

Mr. Wilfrid Fanshawe is appointed to be an Assistant Master in the Mayo College at Ajmer, with effect from the 12th November,

Mr. August Thole, Consul for Germany at Karachi, resumed charge of the office on the 9th November.

The Hon'ble Sir C.S. Bayley, K.C.S.I., resumed charge of his duties as a Resident of the 1st class and Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 29th November.

Mr. M.F.O'Dwyer, C.S.I., a Resident of the 3rd class and Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days combined with special leave for three months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 29th November.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Burke is posted as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Delhi, with effect from the 21st of October.

Mr. A. G. Barr is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department with effect from the 9th of November or until further orders.

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 14th of November.

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor is appointed to act as Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, with effect from the 6th of November.

Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 12th of November or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., is posted to Bombay as Accountant General, with effect from the 6th of November.

Mr. B. R. Woods reverted to the junior grade of Chief Superintendents in the Civil Account-Department with effect from the 1st of November.

Colonel Sir A. G. Hammond, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.O. late Bengal Staff Corps (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the 8th September in succession to Lieutenant-General H. A. Little, C.B., deceased.

The following promotions are made, Brevet Colonels to be Colonels, 1st December:—Herbert James, Herbert Sidney George Hall, Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Officers, 1st Class.

Captains to be Majors, 29th November:—Seignelay Gustavus Willoughby Hume, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, John Grahame Edwards, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, Herbert Andrews Newel, Supply and Transport Corps, Frank Douglas Browne, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force,) Patrick Charles Robertson, Barclay, 12th Rajputana Infantry, Arthur Seymour Holland Teed, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, George Benedict Molyneux Sarel, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse,), Alexander Henry Gouger Thomson, 30th Punjabis, Edwin Harold MacBride Fenn, 12th Infantry, Arthur Gosset Crawford, 84th Punjabis, Ernest Francis Knox, 36th Sikhs, John Cecil Cortlandt Angelo, Civil employ, Punjab, Norman Sinclair Coghill, Supernumerary List, and Archibald Yuen Cheyne, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis). 3rd December.—Alick LeFleming Smith 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Captain Philip Norman Leslie, 30th Lancers, (Gordon's Horse), is provisionally promoted to the rank of Major, with effect from the 29th November.

Lieutenant to be Captain.—29th November:—Denis Daly Wilson, 17th Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants 29th November:—Richard Crawhall Walton, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Eric Percy Ball, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, Thomas Ralph Wells, 33rd Punjabis, Claude Ernest Torin Erskine, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's,) Edward John Patteson Travis Walker 32nd Lancers, Duncan Ian Bowen Lloyd, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), John Bertram Haines, 10th Jats, Reinhold Neitzen Adams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), John Huntly Muir, 13th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Henry William Cumine Robson, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Dudly MacNeil Evans 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), Alexander Sebright Coffin, 28th Punjabis, Alan George Dyce, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), Victor John Alexander Connell, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse), Richard Dane, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force), (Daly's Horse), Harry Macdonald, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), Rudolph Charles Eberhardie, 116th Mahrattas, Charles Massy Thornhill, 24th Punjabis, Ernest James Corse-Scott, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Frank Oswald, 20th Decoan Horse, Edmund Morland Skinner, 125th Napier's Rifles. Alister Ralph Thomson, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, Arthur Alexander Heyland, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force) Reginald Todd, 27th Punjabis, John de la Hay Gordon, 67th Punjabis, Colin Leslie-Smith, 22nd Punjabis, Thomas Arthur Digby, 29th Punjabis, Henry Temple Devereux Hickman, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Heremon James Drummond O'Neill, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry, Alexander Dumaresq Bennett, 19th Punjabis, Walter Montagu Ommanney, 23rd S

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE D. J. SIND ARTS COLLEGE.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—The question of how best to distribute the income from the very limited funds at the disposal of the D. J. Sind Arts College is now again absorbing the attention of the Board of that institution; and the proposals under consideration have roused a good deal of interest among the educated classes in Sind. We regret to see that some misapprehension exists on the subject. We shall, therefore, endeavour to give a concise view of the present situation as we understand it, from a careful study of the past reports and budget estimates of the College. It will be remembered that some years ago, the Government of India allotted a special Imperial grant for the encouragement of education in India, in connection with the Indian Universities Act. The share of the grant which was allotted to the Sind College was Rs.10,000 annually, guaranteed for five years. In 1905 the College Board, in view of the fact that the question of increasing the staff had long been a pressing one, on the invitation of Government to formulate the most urgent needs of the College, recommended as a first requirement the appointment of a new European Professor of English, who should also be Resident Superintendent of the Hostel, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month, rising in five years by annual increments to Rs. 750, and, under non-recurring expenditure, the building for him of a separate bungalow at a cost of Rs.25,000. This was in the time of Dr. Jackson, who was a scientist; and it was, therefore decided that the Vice-Principal should be of literary attainments. It was also desired that he should be something of an athlete that he might be closely associated with the students in their games and recreations in order to win their confidence and be enabled to exercise a closer supervision. When Dr. Jackson resigned in December, 1907, the Board decided to bring out two Professors from home, one of scientific and the other of literary attainments. The appointment Boards of Oxford and Cambridge were consulted, and finally Mr. Farrell and Mr. Ludlow were selected, and came out to join the College Staff. It is certainly a pity that no specification was given as to the precise branch of science required, a point which should have been made clear to the sub-committee by the then Acting Secretary and Principal, Professor Naik. The point, however, which has been missed by the Indian newspapers in commenting on the subject is, that Mr. Ludlow entirely fulfils those require-ments which from the first have been regarded as essential. The teaching by him of any branch of science would be a quite secondary part of his duties; and whether or no he is capable of instructing in physics and chemistry, he will not be in any sense "a mere ornament" or a "white elephant," as has been suggested. A perusal of the Annual Report for 1907-08 (page 5) will make clear how desirable it is, in the interests of the College and of the students, that close but kindly supervision should be exercised, especially over the more lately joined students, who, Professor Naik states, are practically much out of control; and how important it is, if education is to be continued on European lines, that European influence should be brought to bear on the students, out of lecture hours.

It is not clear whether the "Sind Journal," which demands the immediate cancellation of Mr. Ludlow's agreement, advocates the substitution of another English Vice-Principal who should be competent to teach physics and chemistry, or desires that no second European should be appointed. If the latter, the suggestion is opposed to the best interests of the College, and is one to which the Board could not agree, in face of their frequently expressed opinion as to the urgent necessity for a second English Professor. If the former alternative is supported, we would point out that the dismissal of Mr. Ludlow and the substitution of another English professor, would only bring about a saving of Rs. 150 a month, as it will be possible to arrange for the teaching by Mr. Butani of those subjects at that expenditure. The small economy thus effected would not meet the exigencies of the position. Again it might not be possible to obtain a man equally well qualified in other respects if physics and chemistry were made indispensable.

The question of the abolition of the engineering class is one that is quite distinct from the above considerations, and should not be confused with them. It will be seen from the last Annual Report that the expenditure on this branch had increased to Rs. 7,700, of which only Rs. 2,000, or less than one-third, was borne by Government. Now this class does not lead up to a University career; nor is it strictly speaking connected with the legitimate work of the College which exists for the purpose of promoting higher education in Sind. The College confers no engineering degree nor does it give any general education in this branch. The class was started and maintained in order to train recruits for the Public Works Department, to which they are admitted after passing a departmental, not a University, examination. Hence it is felt that the expenses of the class should be borne by Government; and at the beginning of the current year, long before Mr. Ludlow had been heard of, the Board resolved that Government should be addressed and asked to enhance the annual grant to this class as promised. We believe we are correct in stating that the Board added, that if Government could not see its way to contributing at least the major portion of the expenditure, the necessity of closing the class would have to be considered. We should, however, regret to see the engineering class abolished, as we believe that the future prosperity of India largely depends on the spread of technical education, which should be encouraged as much as possible. We understand that the question is now before Government, and we hope that a decision favourable to the continuation of the class may be arrived at.

In regard to the possibility of the College dispensing with the services of Professor Laghu, we hope that this step will not be taken, at any rate for the present. The proposal we understand was made on a misunderstanding as to the number of students studying Sanskrit. Sanskrit is the religious language of the Hindus, and we entirely sympathise with their sentiment against abolishing this chair—at any rate, until a sufficient period has elapsed, in which the community can give practical proof of its value, by a greatly increased number of students taking up the subject, and studying it with sufficient assiduity to succeed therein in the University Examinations.

In the meantime we hope that the Board will make an earnest representation to Government, respecting the financial position of the College and the continuance of the Imperial grant. It was confidently hoped that the grant would be continued after the five years had expired, and as it lapses at the close of the present financial year there is no time to be lost. If it could be continued even for another five years, and if Government would agree to bear the cost of the engineering class, the financial position would be greatly improved; and we might hope to see also an increase in the income from fees, which would make the institution more independent of extraneous assistance.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The citizens of Calcutta have every reason to be satisfied with the steady progress that is being made in bringing the port and everything connected with it into line with modern requirements and the demands of commerce and trade. Every year sees an expansion in some direction to meet some pressing want. Now it is in the erection of new jetties north and south; again in the construction of new warehouses, and so on, progress and expansion in every direction to meet the increasing trade of the port. These reflections suggest themselves on perusal of the administration report for the year 1907-08 just issued by the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta. It has often been said that if the affairs of all our great public spending and administrative departments were as successfully administered as the Calcutta Port Trust, the occupation of the captious or any other kind of critic would be gone. We are inclined to subscribe to this view.

From the report before us we gather that the income of the port has increased within the last ten years from Rs. 62,32,821 to Rs. 1,09,57,142, and for the current year it has been estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs. But for the fact that the rates have been reduced in the four years 1902-3 to 1905-6 to the extent of nine lakhs per annum, the income of the Trust would, in a period of eleven years have more than doubled itself. The expenditure has kept pace with the income, showing varying surpluses; the leading idea of the Trust being to apply the increasing income, to the best possible advantage in the interests of the public, and in this way to meet the annual expanding requirements of trade. It is pointed out that in past years the charges on goods and shipping have been reduced to an extent approximating the amount of the recurring surpluses; and it follows that the margin between expenditure and income is considerably reduced. Thus, the surplus on last years working was only Rs.1,73,037. This sum has been added to the Revenue Reserve Fund, raising it to Rs. 30,32,010, which is quite independent of the large sums accumulated on account of sinking funds and of fire insurance of the Commissioners' buildings and replacement of their vessels. The import trade from Europe is dealt with at the jetties where the traffic has increased enormously, necessitating extension of the jetties north and south of the bridge. An increase in the income from the jetties was estimated at Rs. 13,97,000, but the sum actually earned was Rs. 15,69,640, an increase of Rs. 2,65,267 as compared with 1906-07. During the year 264 vessels aggregating 895,525 tons were accommodated at the jetties, as compared with 224 vessels aggregating 764,419 tons in the preceding year.

It is interesting to note that, of the imports delivered from the jetties, 567,239 tons, or 72 per cent. were disposed of by carts, which shows the importance of the "sagarwalla," or bullock-cart, in the economy of the trade of the port. Much expansion has taken place in the provision of warehouse accommodation for handling the enormous tea trade of the port. As an instance of up-to-date ideas, the Commissioners maintain two motor vans for the conveyance of samples of tea to the Brokers' marts. No fewer than 102 vessels brought petroleum to the port, aggregating 61,875,396 gallons, being an increase of 6,046,697 gallons over the figures for the preceding year. It is interesting to note that Burma oil headed the list, America coming next and Borneo third. Only one vessel brought Russian oil. It may not be generally known that the Port extends for a distance of 120 miles, i. e., from Cossipore to the light vessels at the entrance of the river. The phenomenal development of the Indian coal industry has contributed largely to the up keep of the Kidderpore Docks, whence the coal exports during the past year exceeded three millions tons. Then there is the new Ferry service, inaugurated in 1907, which is filling a distinct want, and proposals for the extension of the service are now under consideration. Altogether, the Commissioners and the public have every reason to be satisfied with the administration of the Port of Calcutta.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—After six years of labour the first volume of this important work has appeared, and under the able editorship of Dr. James Hastings, who was responsible for the well-known Dictionary of the Bible, it has achieved all the success which was anticipated for it. This is an age of encyclopædias, but such compilations frequently accompany and must inevitably precede an epoch of fuller development, as happened in the eighteenth century. The present work sums up, necessarily in an incomplete and unequal manner, most of the results of the researches into the origins of religion and the history of human thought which would alone suffice to make the nineteenth century memorable. The scope of the present work is wide ranging from such subjects as Ach, Action, Analogy and Acrostic to personal articles such as Abelard Alexander the Great (his place in the history of religion and ethics) and Antichrist: from essays on such themes as Attar, Anger (of God), Animals and Architecture to geographical and local headings, as Allahabad, Amraoti and Abyssinia. To the Anglo-Indian reader the work will present the past world of scholarship on Adi-Buddha (the theistic system of Nepal), Agheris, Amritsar, and many others, mainly contributed by Professor Phes Davids and Mr. W. Crooke, but for these we must refer the reader to the book itself. Its main value to readers in India will lie in the invaluable account clear and succinct, which it gives of phases of thought and activity of which we sometimes read, but which are described in a literature virtually inaccessible to the general public.

On of the most fascinating articles in this volume is that on Alchemy, Greek and Roman, Mahomedan and European. Starting from the purely practical basis of fraudulent craftsmanship in Egypt it found its development in that home of all mystic humbug, Alexandria. This is a little hard on alchemy and on Alexandria, but the results were destined to a tone for the objects originally in view. In trying to make alloys of base metals which should pass as precious metals the earliest alchemists, happily escaping the panishment they deserved, discovered chemical action, but unfortunately their progress was retarded by their conservatism and a touching faith in magic, so that even when the Mahomedans rescued alchemy from oblivion they did really very little practical work in connection with it. How conservative even scientific minds are is illustrated by the retention of the term "bain marie" in chemistry, a reminiscence of the old Egyptian legend that Moses' sister Miriam was one of the earliest teachers of the art. The Moslem alchemy was based on the simple idea that metals differed only in degree, and not in kind, so that lead could easily be transmuted into silver, copper into gold, and so on. It also taught that metals, like Topsy, "growed," that in fact, they were born, educated and married and then presumably died. Inspired by this idea they sought an elixir, a "living" substance, which should transform the imperfect into the perfect metals, and that elixir was generally known as the philosopher's stone, though it might be an egg, hair or even a meaner substance, and elixir itself probably means "powder."

The Moslems, however, deserve all credit for having kept alchemy, as a science, alive, especially in Spain, whence it was carried into France, Belgim and England. The roll of English alchemists is a full and distinguished one, but it ended in the tragic figure of Dr. Price of Guildford. A distinguished amateur chemist and F.R.S., Price, professed to be able to transmute mercury into silver and gold, but challenged to a test by the Royal Society he prepared an ample supply of laurel water as well as a quantity of his "projection powder"—and drank the former in the presence of the only three members of the Society who attended to witness his experiment. It would be interesting to learn how far Price was a victim to self-deception. Before we condemn him we must remember that the old intuitive theory that metals differ in degree was in a sense right, and quite conceivably we may yet find some useful ideas in the theories of the old thinkers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SEVERE ON THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE "Indian Spectator":—The "London Times" of November 12 is severe on the Indian Administration. The exciting cause of the Thunderer's wrath was the attempted assassination of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. "What are we to think," exclaims the censor, "of the arrangements which, at such a critical juncture, leave a public gathering of this character wholly unprotected by the police? What opinion of the condition of Calcutta can the British public form when it is calmly told that so high an official as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is compelled to drive home by a circuitous route to avoid being stoned?" We do not exactly know what opinion the British public has formed: perhaps it has formed none. The criticism is unanswerable; nothing is more profound and more irresistible than wisdom after the event. If no attempt on the life of the Lieutenant-Governor had been made, no one would have thought of impugning the police arrangements. The young man who brought the revolver into the meeting belonged to a band, if he had confederates at all, which works so secretly that the police know little of its doings. This ignorance is no doubt a weak point in the police administration. But given the ignorance, who would have expected better arrangements to be made? It is not stated that the crowds outside the Hall exhibited any inclination to stone the Lieutenant-Gavernor: on the other hand, one report at the time was to the effect that he was cheered when he left the Hall. To drive by a circuitous route was a necessary precaution in the absence of any knowledge as to the conspiracy which might presumably have been at the bottom of the attempt to assassinate. There is no doubt, however, that the Police have shown themselves unable to cope with the anarchist movement. The London critic remarks that "the lack of satisfac'ory police precautions may possibly be the fault of Sir Andrew Fraser himself. "Possibly." How can such a conjecture be verified? However, that charge is not pressed. The doom that is pronounced is that the country lacks a firm guiding hand. If that is what the British public believes—as well it might, for the appearances are against the administrators on the spot—the wisdom of H. E the Viceroy's abandonment of his tour becomes all the more apparent. It seems that in the past few months it has been assiduously asserted that the difficulties of the Executive in India are traceable to undue interference from London. Where was this asserted? In the reform proposals it is believed that Lord Morley has refused to be led by the nose. But the public in India knows nothing of the difficulties thrown in the way of the Executive in the maintenance of law and order. The Native press, at any rate, has been complaining that Lord Morley yields too readily.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

The "Muslim Herald":—Lord Minto has never been known as a lover of speeches like his distinguished predecessor, but his public utterances have always produced the desired effect. He made one of his strongest speeches before the Talukdars of Oudh on the growth of anarchism in India. "The poisonous seed has grown into a noxious weed," said His Excellency, "which must be dug up and cast out." This is a strong expression, but not too strong for the occasion. We have no doubt, the voice of the Viceroy is the voice of the country. The Viceroy said that new weapons will be forged to meet organised violence and crimes. The sooner the weapons are forged the better it is for all parties concerned. It is the duty of every patriot, be the Hindoo or Mahomedan, to come forward to support the King's representative in India, in his efforts to suppress violence of all kinds, specially anarchism in Bengal. In that Province the new disease is developing into a dangerous gangrene on the body—politic in India, which must be cut out. We are sure the Viceroy will be as good as his word. But the hands of his government must be particularly strengthened by all loyal political bodies in the country.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

The "Parsi":—This week the first Lieutenant-Governor of the senior province of divided Bengal laid down the reins of an office of which the latter months had become unpleasantly adventurous. In many ways Sir Andrew's handling of his difficult charge has been admirable. He has been as always, a conscientious and industrious administrator and he never betrayed any personal nervousness in spite of repeated attempts on his life. He was also one of the most approachable and sympathetic of the higher officials, and was respected by the older school as a man genuinely devoted to religion. As a judge of the force of popular movements or as askilful guide, or if need be suppressor of them, however, he has not distinguished himself during these last three years of his career. Perhaps it was hardly to be expected that a man at his age should acquire a full grasp of conditions not only entirely now to him but probably incomprehensible to his nature. So the fates have been against a speedy pacification of Bengal, though it is only fair to Sir Andrew to acknowledge that ninety-nine not of a hundred men in the same situation would have done very much worse. We can only hope that his successor, Sir Edward Baker, will be the hundredth.

The "Rast Goftar":—After a long and strenuous career in the Indian Civil Service, of which he was a typical member, Sir Andrew Fraser has retired to spend the remaining years of his life in a well-earned rest. The post which he occupied as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was beset with grave responsibilities which he mastered with uncommon ability and by a policy of tact and sympathy, which secured to him the co-operation of the very class that after the Partition was pledged to rendering the task of administration complicated and unusually difficult. His position, as the head of a wide and serried satrapy, was altogether unenviable, and to his lot fell the Government of a Province in which new conditions had arisen entirely foreign to the country in the whole history of the British rule in India. His policy was marked with a due measure of firmness in keeping with the exigencies of the situation that had to be grappled, in which panic and consternation played no part. To a ruler of weaker stamina the inducement to yield to the whine of the alarmist would have been irresistible but his knowledge of the nation and the situation he had to rule, coupled with the experience which he derived during a long spell of active and chequered service, which threw him in close contact with the people, enabled him to spy the situation in a calm and dispassionate review, and kept him from succumbing to the pressure which was brought to enliat his sympathy on the side of a policy of an all round retrogression. He was even marked out for strong censure when, occasionally the measures which he adopted to suppress disorderliness did not come up to the standard of his critics' ideas of sternness, and yet by a strange irony of fate he was singled out at four different times for a conspiracy against his life. Fortunately he survived them all, and the last attempt that was made for his assassination was the most deliberate and yet the most dastardly outrage from which he escaped quite providentially. Sir Andrew belonged to a class of British officials who have earned for the Indian Civil Service its good name and prestige, and in connection with Bengal he will be ever remembered as a ruler who administered the Province wisely and right faithfully at a turning point in its history.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—The post of Sheriff of Bombay is chiefly complimentary, and it is natural that it should fall in its turn to so active a citizen as the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, of Killick, Nixon and Co. Mr. Procter has many business and other irons in the fire, but is one of those quietly capable men who are never hurried and always have time to spare for any good work. In all Christian activities for human betterment in Bombay he takes a prominent part, and it is hardly too much to say that the fine Y. M. C. A. building in Wodehouse Road (an example of what Indian communities might do for their young men both here and in England) owes its existence to him. To the poorer members of the Christian community he has been equally helpful in other parts of the city, enabling youths just starting life to live amidst decent surroundings and good influences—a need which daily grows more pressing and which each community must solve for itself. Mr. Procter was associated with Mr. Bomanji Petit is the protest made to the Millowners' Association against overworking the mill-hands—which eventually led to the Factory Commission. In all business matters he makes a firm stand against the commission system which is such a canker in all commercial life to-day, and nowhere worse than in India. The evils of the practice may be dimly imagined when it is found natural to mention of a prominent business man that he does not indulge in it.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The 'Shrievalty' of Bombay is conferred on the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E Procter in succession to Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey for the ensuing year. The office is conferred in rotation on members of different communities, and it being a European gentleman's turn to be nominated Sheriff for the next year the Government has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Procter to the office. We are sure the choice made would be generally acceptable not only to the European community but also among all classes of the native community as that of a gentleman fully worthy of the honor. Connected with the well-known firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. Procter has been intimately known by the mercantile and trading community of Bombay for a number of years, and is known as a useful citizen who has rendered valuable service in different spheres of activity. Mr. Procter is a member of the Legislative Council Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Bombay Port Trust and the Mill-owners' Association, besides evincing a warm and practical interest in various public bodies for the welfare of the poor and the distressed. We have no doubt that Mr. Procter's nomination to the office of the Sheriff of Bombay will meet with general approval.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed":—The news of the appointement of the Hon'ble Mr, Procter, as the Sheriff of Bombay has caused general satisfactio among the Bombay community. The new Sheriff has always taken a keen interest in the fortunes of the city. He has played a large and useful part in promoting its commercial progress and furthering its many interests. He is intimately acquainted with the men of light and leading among the various native communities. He enjoys their respect and confidence. The honour that has come to him must, therefore, be pronounced to be thoroughly well-merited and deserved; and the appointment may well be said to have pleased all sections.

FIRST PARSI JUDGE OF HIGH COURT.

The "Parsi":—The appointment of the first Parsi Judge of the Bombay High Court has coincided in a remarkable manner with the maturing of many problems of great moment to the Parsi community. Barely two years have elapsed since the Government, as if in a happy inspiration called upon Mr. Justice Davar to vacate his commanding position at the Bombay Bar to fill up a vacancy on the High Court Bench, and within that short period, it has fallen to his lot to hear and adjudicate upon many questions of vital importance to his own community. The subject matters of the suits which have been tried by Mr. Justice Davar, have been matters of controversy and discussion in the community for a great many years past, but it is curious that no Court of law should have been called upon to adjudicate upon them, before the first Parsi Judge presided on the High Court Bench. Mr. Justice Davar's Judgment in the Muktad Trusts Case, disliked as it was by the educated classes, was one which commended the respect of all for its able treatment of the subject The judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Davar last week in the Parsi Panchayet case will enhance his reputation as an able and most painstaking Judge who is prepared to stint neither time nor labour in order to adjudicate rightly on questions coming before him for decision.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

The "Gujerat Mitra":—The decision of the Bombay High Court in the famous Parsi Punchayet Case will be very generally hailed with delight by the entire Parsi Community. The judgments delivered by Justices Dawar and Beaman who constituted the bench that heard this case must convey to the minds of the community that the Judges have brought to bear on the convictions their minds have formed not only most careful thought and reasoning but also a liberal and academic consideration of the very large mass of evidence that was adduced before them and in coming to the conclusions they have arrived they have been particularly anxious to view that evidence from the most logical and practical standard as well of law as of the equities affecting both parties. We congratulate the Parsi Community on their good fortune in having had questions of such vital importance to them dealt with academically and practically coupled with great forensic ability that has characterised the Judgments of Justices Davar and Beaman to whom they owe an eternal debt of obligation for their laborious efforts to get at essentials and to do justice to all concerned.

MR. GOKHALE'S CURE FOR PRESENT UNREST.

The "Rast Goftar":—The statements which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale is reported to have made in his speech at the New Reform Club are not calculated to oil the ruffled waters of politics in India. They They are serviceable neither to the party for which he stands sponser nor to Government, for whose benefit they are supposed to be uttered. The arguments are pointless and far-fetched, and are not endued with even the saving grace of originality. The only sound plank in the case which he has made is the advice which he proffers relative to the satisfaction of popular aspirations At the root of all political agitations lies a craving; remove the cause, and the effect has vanished. This homely axiom is so self-evident that it is hard to account for the motives of the speech, if it is to bring no more substantial advice home to those for whose ears it is intended. But this craving according to Mr. Gokhale, is for 'wide reform,' and there lies the crux of the situation. The phrase itself is so wide that unless Mr. Gokhale has specified the reforms which he thinks necessary to master the situation we cannot take upon ourselves to foreshadow what programme of reforms he has in his mind. If the aim of those aspirations is self-government, as we understand the Congress ideal to be, three short years would not determine, as Mr. Gokhale presupposes, the character of Anglo-Indian relations. His ill-conceived reference to the Partition, when the Presidency is beginning to receive it as a settled fact, would stir up the dead bones of the controversy which is fast losing its former acerbity. Mr. Gokhale's brief for political prisoners, for whom he urges complete amnesty, has practically the effect of a brief, which is taken for allowing seditious journalists and orators to have all their own way. Toleration of excess in speech and writing has been the sole cause of the country's present troubles, and the general impression far from subscribing to Mr. Gokhale's views, is on the side of constricting the liberty with which writers and speakers can infringe the law.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th November, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell in eight districts but the quantities received were insignificant. More rain is required in Meerut, part of the western submontane tract and the hills. Harvesting of autumn and sowings of spring crops still continue but are rapidly nearing completion. Malarial fever is still prevalent but is decreasing in most districts. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Some damage by insects to standing crops is reported from Muttra and Mirzapur. Prices are mostly stationary but have fallen in fifteen districts. Fodder and supplies are adequate.

PUNJAB.

Ambala and Sialkot which needed rain have received slight but useful falls. No other rain of importance was received. Rain is needed in Rohtak and Rawalpindi. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are generally good to average. They but are below average in Gujranwala, Jhang and on unirrigated land in Mianwali. The outturn of cotton is generally below average. Maize is below average in Lahore and Lyallpur and juar, til and moth in Mianwali. Harvesting of toria has commenced in Lyallpur. Sowings of spring crops continue but are somewhat late in Rohtak, Ambala Amritsar, and parts of Lahore and Mianwali. Spring sowings are extensive and the crop is doing well. Barley and gram have been damaged by insects in Gurgaon. Grass-hoppers are damaging spring crops in Shahpur and Mianwali. Malarial fever is still prevalent throughout the Province but is abating in several districts. Prices are high and show a slight upward tendency. Cattle are in good condition, Fodder is sufficient except in Sialkot, Lyallpur and Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. Rain is now wanted for unirrigated lands. The condition of standing crops is generally good throughout the Province. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues and the yield is reported to be average both on irrigated and unirrigated lands. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in the Peshawar district. Spring sowing are in progress. The fodder and water supply in canals is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in one village of the Bannu Tahsil. Drinking water is scarce in certain Daman villages in the Dera Ismai Khan district. Malarial fever is still prevalent throughout the Province. Prices:—Wheat 9 1/4 to 12 1/2; gram 9 3/4 to 12 1/2; maize 10 to 17 1/2 and bajra 14 to 15 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil. Spring sowings have been completed in Indore and Bhopal and are in progress elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops continued in all agencies. Juar has been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Indore and other crops in parts of Bhopawar and Malwa. Agricultural stocks are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Gwalior, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Bundelkhand and are high but stationary elsewhere. Poppy sowing is in progress in Indore, Bhopal and parts of Baghelkhand and Gwalior.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather contines clear and cool. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in full swing. Sowing of spring crops is nearly finished in most districts and germination is reported to be generally successful. Prospects are so far good but showers would be very beneficial. Insect-pests have slightly damaged linseed in the Baipur Tahsil. In Nimar wheat is being resown by irrigation. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are in good condition. Prices:—Wheat remained stationary in Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul and the Vindhyan districts and fell in Jubbulpore, Mandla and Chhindwara by 1/4 to 1 seer per rupee. Rice became cheaper by 2 seers in Mandla and by 1/2 seer in 4 northern districts; in Wardha and Chanda by 3/4 seer; in Bhandara by 1 1/4 seers and in Drug by 1 3/4 seers. Juar fell by 2 seers per rupee in Chhindwara; by 1/2 seer in Wardha, and by 3/4 seer in Akola. Prices are almost steady elsewhere.

Feudatory States.—No rain fell during the week. Reaping and threshing of autumn crops continue. Sowing of spring crops is almost completed. The condition of standing crops is generally good but rain is much needed in Kawardha. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—Wheat and rice in Chhuikhadan, Raj-Nandgaon and Raigarh and Kodon in Raj-Nandgaon fell by 1/4 seer to 1 1/2 seers per rupee. Rice rose in Bastar by 4 seers; there were no variations elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The number of weavers on relief was 1,157.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

The number of persons on relief was 7,935 a decrease of 1,043.

THE KRUGER TELEGRAM.

Story of its Origin.

The Munich "Allgemeine Zeitung," which now appears as a weekly, has published an interesting article, described as sent in from diplomatic circles, regarding the beginning of the Boer war. Concering the origin of the Krnger telegram, the article says:—

"Shortly before the Jameson raid the late Count Hatzfeldt, then German Ambassador in London, was charged by his Government to ask Mr. Chamberlain whether he was aware what was the nature of the events which Mr. Rhodes and his adherents were preparing in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain replied to the Ambassador that Rhodes's bellicose (Ruhestorenden) intentions were not unknown to him but that he had no actual grounds to justify him in stating his suspicions in the House of Commons. Moreover, Parliament, in view of Rhodes's great popularity, would scornfully reject any precautionary measures which the Colonial Minister might propose. Almost simultaneously with the despatch to Berlin of Count Hatzfeldt's report of Mr. Chamberlain's answer the first news of the Jameson raid reached Europe. The important political deliberations between the Emperor William and his principal adviser, to which the other Ministers were also admitted, resulted in the despatch by the Emperor of his well-known telegram to Mr. Kruger, which was not, as hitherto assumed, done extempore, but with the full assent of the Chancellor."

The telegram, says the "Allgemeine Zeitung," had a threefold object. First, it was intended to satisfy the sense of justice of wide circles in Germany which were up in arms at the violation of international law; second, it was to be a kind of test for the attitude of all the other Great Powers in the event of Germans and Great Britain coming into collision diplomatically in South-West Africa; and third, it might have given the British Government an opportunity to take official steps against Rhodes and his company. This three-fold object was fully attained by the telegram which was, moreover, fully approved also by Prince Bismarck.

That in other respects, too, Berlin calculations were correct was proved by the circumstance that the Kruger telegram met with no encouragement from the other Governments. From this time it became clear in Berlin that, particularly in view of the numercial weakness of the German fleet in comparison with the British, nothing could be undertaken against England in Africa, as the intervention of another Great Power, for instance France or Italy, on behalf of German interests was not to be counted on. This political point of view has until the present day governed Germany's policy in South Africa.

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Set ,,	2	,,	1/4	,, ,,	3/4	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,	
Set ,,	5	,,	1/4	,, ,,	3/4	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,	
Set ,,	9	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,	
Set ,,	105	,,	1/4	,, ,,	3/4	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, three taps.	
Set ,,	107	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,	
Set ,,	150	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1 1/2	,, ,, 1/16ths.	,, ,, ,,	
Set ,,	DD 5	,,	1/4	,, ,,	1/4	,, ,, 1/32nds.	,, one tap.	
Set ,,	DD 6	,,	1/4	,, 9/32	,,	,, 1/32nds.	,, ,, ,,	
Set ,,	DD 7	,, 7/64	,,	,, 1/4	,,	,, 1/64ths.	,, ,, ,,	
Set ,,	DD 8	,, 1/16	,,	,, 9/32	,,	,, 1/32nds.	,, ,, ,,	

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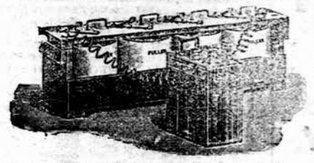

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Pheroz against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The proceedings commenced with the Court examining Mr. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner.

The Judge: You remember the fire at Sitaram building?

Witness: Yes.

Do you remember the date?—I believe, 7th June 1907.

I believe you left Bombay on the following day?—Yes.

Did you go to the scene of fire?—Yes.

You recollect you saw plaintiff there?—Yes.

When did you go there?—I got there at 9-30 p.m. and left it at 11.

Do you remember whether plaintiff came to your bungalow the next day morning?—I don't recollect. No recollection at all?—No.

Witness said that he saw plaintiff in the morning at the Bunder road.

Examined by Mr. Lowndes witness said that when he met plaintiff at the Bunder road he did not expect that he made an appointment to meet him and it was unlikely that he would make such appointment with any one when he was not sure of catching the mail by that day.

Examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that plaintiff would occasionally come and see him at his bungalow in the morning.

If plaintiff says on oath that he came to see you to give an explanation of the fire would you deny it?—I would certainly deny what I know nothing about. I have no recollection whatever of it.

You know plaintiff for a long time as a Municipal servant?—Since the last three or four years.

As a Municipal Commissioner, what opinion have you formed of the ability of plaintiff as Inspector and Chief Inspector? [This question was objected to by Mr. Lowndes as the opinion had nothing to do with plaintiff's character. The question was over-ruled.]

To the further questions put by Mr. Wadia, witness said that were fires in Chuckla-street and Colaba. Questioned as to whether he had occasion to find fault with plaintiff, witness said there was one occasion on which there was a slow supply of water but it was not very serious. He believed he then reprimanded the Water Engineer.

You remember that the Colaba fire was in 1906?—Yes. It was in the hot weather.

Continuing, witness said that he had remembered the Chuckla-street fire in connection with which there was some enquiry. In that fire, he complimented plaintiff. Witness said that some extra work was thrown on the Chief Inspector in connection with these fires and that he recommended a large establishment to assist the Water Works Department and that until 7th June no such establishment was appointed. Witness said that plaintiff was appointed Chief Inspector. Mr. Hall objected to the appointment. He said Mr. Hall had a bad opinion of plaintiff.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that the Chuckla-street fire resulted in very serious loss of life while the Colaba fire resulted in large loss of property.

The next witness was Mr. Chandabhoy. Examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he was an architect of thirty years standing. He arrived in Bombay yesterday after a fortnights absence. When he left Bombay, nobody told him he was required for the suit. Witness said he knew Mr. Telang. He had known him for the last twenty years. Witness said that Mr. Telang had built a chawl at Mazagon. Witness was the architect for the building. The chawl was completed on the 11th December, 1903.

When this chawl was being completed, did you know plaintiff?—No.

You know him now?—Yes.

Since when?—Since the commencement of the year.

Continuing, witness said that one J. Karanjia was the plumber. Witness said he had seen the bill of Pallonji. It was for remedying the defects in the water connections of the same chawl. There is an item of Rs. 225 corrected into Rs. 260 there. It was for supervision and maintenance to supply water to the tenants of the third floor. Previously water was not supplied to the tenants of that floor. Witness said that Karanjia's work was not completed to his satisfaction. There was correspondence to show that. He had occasion to see Karanjia's work. Pallonji was selected by Mr. Telang. Witness said that he never told Mr. Telang to offer a bribe to Mulla Pheroz. He never suggested to the Mehta of Mr. Telang to go and see Mulla Pheroz. The amount of Rs. 200 shewn in the bill was not at all for a bribe to Mulla Pheroz. Witness said he was sent for by Mr. Hall who asked him for an explanation about this item.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said it was a mere coincidence that he had left Bombay a day after this suit was filed. Witness said that it was due to Karanjia's fault that the water did not rise to the third floor. Questioned as to whether there was any such suggestion in his letter to the Municipality, witness said there was none there.

The whole correspondence showed that it was not the fault of the plumber that the water would not rise?—This work was attended to by my assistant.

Witness was then shown another letter which he wrote to the Municipality. Questioned as to whether there was no suggestion here, witness said there was no suggestion that the plumber was at fault. Witness admitted that Karanjia, did work to the extent of Rs. 3,000 and there was left work worth about Rs. 127 which was given to Pallonji. He did not tell Mr. Telang that Karanjia was not an expert plumber.

What was this Rs. 203 for?—It was given to Pallonji to maintain and supervise the whole plumbing work of the chawl.

If your assistant had told it otherwise, it was untrue?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said that it was arranged that a sum of Rs. 200 should be paid to the plumber for the whole work. Witness said he was entitled to 4 per cent on this amount.

You did not charge?—I cannot say whether I charged it or not unless I refer to my books.

Continuing, witness said that it was agreed in March to pay Rs. 200 to Pallonji. Questioned as to how Pallonji then sent a bill in April for Rs.225, witness said it did not strike him.

If Pallonji said that there was no agreement till July, would you say it was untrue?—Yes.

Would it hurt your reputation if it was known that Dastoori was given to Municipal servants?—I hear Dastoori was given in every nook and corner of the world.

Questioned again, witness said it would hurt his reputation. He would regard it a shameful thing.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that Karanjia had completed the work.

MR. LOWNDES' ADDRESS.

Mr. Lowndes said that a full and complete enquiry was held in the matter by Mr. Edwardes. Legally, it was true that no Municipal Commissioner would have acted otherwise in view of the facts brought before him. If the Court is going to have a 'de novo' enquiry under Section 83, then this Court has to consider all the materials which the Commissioner had in conducting his enquiry. With regard to the conduct of the plaintiff at the time of the fire, counsel showed there was gross misconduct and that he was responsible for the cause of the lack of water in putting down the fire. Is the Commissioner not entitled to express an honest opinion which he has arrived at after a careful enquiry? The Court has to consider the conduct of the plaintiff at the time of the fire. In connection with the question of opening and shutting up the sluices, there was the evidence of plaintiff in the matter from which it would appear that he was prevaricating. Further the whole responsibility, according to plaintiff, was thrown on men like Bala and others of the cooly class. After full enquiry it was found that the person really responsible was the plaintiff, who held the responsible post of Chief Inspector of Water Works Department. In the enquiry it was also fully found that plaintiff was guilty of gross misconduct. At the time when he went to the chowkey to tell Bala to say that the sluice was shut, he wished the Court to believe that at that time he went to the bungalow of Mr. Sheppard to offer an explanation of the fire, and the learned counsel drew the attention of the Court to that part of Mr. Sheppard's evidence in which he denied having seen the plaintiff at his bungalow. Plaintiff was dismissed because he was found careless and unfit to cope with an emergency. With regard to the subsequent charges, Counsel said that first of all in Mr. Telang's case there was the evidence of his mehta and the corroboration of it by Mr. Telang. He has deliberately stated that certain things had happened, that the mehta had already told him that Mulla Pheroz was brought and he was waiting downstairs. If Mr. Telang is to be believed, and there is every reason to believe him, the fact that plaintiff wanted a Dastori is absolutely established. The further evidence about the matter is an extraordinary bill, on which the parties have been examined and cross-examined. The entry of Rs. 200 there does extraordinarily fit in with the demand of the plaintiff. With regard to the work of the Mazagon chawls, it was seen from the evidence that there was no adequate reason given for the charge of plumber except, to say euphemistically, that Pallonji was known to be an adept in carrying matters through. Both the old Mr. Telang and the young Mr. Telang, who is a vakil and son of the late Justice Telang, have already said that there was no agreement between the parties to pay Rs. 200 for maintenance and supervision charges of the chawl; the latter gentleman said that he paid the amount in the bill on the signature of his architect, Mr. Chandabhoy. Plaintiff himself said this was an impossible charge to maintain a work of a hundred rupees. Counsel then showed that no reasonable explanation was given of this amount; the story told by Chandabhoy, his assistant and Pallonji contradict one another. In cases of bribery, counsel said, people were often reluctant to come forward. However, Mr. Merwanji Vakil has given evidence which was corroborated by the entries in his book that he paid Rs. 50 to plaintiff and this complaint had come out because plaintiff asked him for a further Dastori. A suggestion was made that he was charged as being a law tout; no doubt he was charged but that was no offence when after trying him the Magistrate found he was not guilty at all. With regard to the case of Messrs. Marsland and Price, counsel said that Mr. Price was an independent witness who gave his evidence in a most straightforward manner.

Commenting on the evidence of Mr. Price and Mr. Zurhorst, the learned counsel showed that Rs. 200 was actually misappropriated by the plaintiff.

MR. WADIA'S REPLY.

Mr. Wadia then addressed the Court on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that his client has to contend against a powerful body like the Municipal Corporation. Plaintiff was under Mr. Sherring and no evidence was shown why he should not be believed. Plaintiff was dismissed for neglect of duty in connection with the Sitaram building fire and it was alleged there was want of sufficient supply of water. No sufficient evidence has been led to show as to how the supply of water was short, either in this case or in connection with the enquiry. With regard to the specific charges, counsel asked why was not Mr. Vakil, who offered a bribe of Rs. 50, prosecuted in a Criminal Court for inducing a Municipal servant to accept an illegal gratification. The truth of the whole matter was they knew perfectly well that such a charge would not stand. The question before the Court was whether plaintiff was lawfully dismissed and whether the Commissioner had made a judicial enquiry with regard to the conduct of the plaintiff at the fire. With regard to the water arrangements his immediate superior, Mr. Sherring, has supported plaintiff in all his statements in the matter.

Further hearing was then adjourned

A WEALTHY SHIP-CHANDLER'S ESTATE.

Breach of Trust by Trustees

Yesterday on the Original Side of the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment on the suit brought by Munchershah Shapurji Narielwalla against Ardasir Shapurji Narielwalla and others, in which the plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the first and second defendants, and their late co-administratrix, Virbaiji, were not justified in making a payment of Rs. 75,000, which they did; that the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th defendants, as representing the estate of Virbaiji, may be ordered to make good the amount to the estate of Shapurji Sorabji Narielwalla; that an account may be taken of the administration of the estate by the first and second defendants; that the balance now remaining in their hands may be distributed among the parties entitled thereto; that, if necessary, the estate of Virbaiji may also be administered by the Court, etc. At the hearing the Hon. Mr. (now Chief Justice) Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for the 5th and 8th defendants; Mr. Raikes and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 7th defendants; while the 2nd and 6th defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiff stated that Shapurji Sorabji Narielwalla, a well-known ship-chandler of Apollo Street, died at Bombay on the 1st August, 1893, intestate, being possessed at the time of his death of a large estate of great value, and leaving him surviving as his heirs his widow Virbaiji, six sons, and five daughters. At his death, letters of administration were granted by the Court to the first two defendants and Virbaiji, who afterwards administered the estate. In August, 1894, and April, 1895, the administrators and administratrix made a partial distribution of the estate among the parties interested therein. Certain disputes then arose as to the administration of the estate; and in 1899, a suit was filed in the High Court. A further distribution was afterwards made; and in November, 1896, an account of the administration showed the value of the estate as Rs. 9,38,117-2-1, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 till then undistributed. No further account of the estate had since been filed. Virbaiji died in December, 1899, having appointed by her will the 3rd and 4th defendants and one Manekbai to be the executor and executrices, and probate was granted to them. In March, 1900, the plaintiff was given notice of a final distribution of the undistributed residue of the estate, was invited to attend and receive his share, and execute a release. But being dissatisfied with the administration of the 1st and 2nd defendants, he declined to accede to their terms, and this suit was eventually filed. Plaintiff complained that the first two defendants and Virbaiji had been guilty of acts of waste and wilful default in their administration of the estate, and had not disclosed or accounted for all the assets which had come to their hands, and had otherwise acted in direct contravention of their duties as administrators. The defendants, on the other hand, stated that on the two occasions when distribution was made amongst the heirs of the deceased, the plaintiff examined the accounts and took no objection whatever thereto. The suit referred to in the plaint was filed by the plaintiff's sister, Perozbai, at the plaintiff's instigation. Plaintiff managed the suit for his sister, and had now brought the present suit, making the same objections to the conduct of the administrators as were made in that suit. The plaintiff had long since furnished to him by the defendants copies of the accounts, and had had full inspection of all of them.

His Lordship, in the course of a lengthy and elaborate judgment, chiefly on the law of the case, said he did not attach very much importance to the argument that the defendants' case, both in the written statement and the issues, was restricted to a gift, and ought not now to be allowed to be converted into a case of trust. It appeared to his Lordship, after studying every case, English and Indian, which he had been referred to or had found, that the parties who had alleged a gift had been allowed to go into the further question whether the facts of the case raised a trust or not, and the addition of the words "as a present" seemed to his Lordship to leave the principle untouched. The Court always has to see whether, if there was not a gift, in the strict sense of that word, the acts and work of the donor, taken together, were or were not sufficient to raise a trust. After sifting several authorities, his Lordship held that there was no trust, and that the intended gift failed. The result was that, upon this, the only point reserved for his Lordship's decision, he had to find against the defendants. The administrators had, therefore, in respect of the Rs 75,000, been guilty a breach of trust. His Lordship did not impute the slightest dishonesty to them. He was sure that they acted in the sincere and very natural belief that they were carrying out Shapurji's wishes; and his Lordship was also sure that they acted quite openly and straightforwardly; and that all the family, including the plaintiff, knew what they were doing, and cheerfully assented. This conclusion cast no imputation whatever upon their characters. But in his Lordship's view, they had been guilty of a breach of trust; and this money must be made good to the estate. Costs up to date to be provided for by consent, with interest at 6 per cent.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Appeal from Mr. Justice Macleod's Judgment.

In the Appeal Court on the Original side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batcheler heard an appeal in the case of Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, appellant and plaintiff, against the Union Marine Insurance Company, respondents and defendants, from a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Macleod on the 6th February last, dismissing the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The plaintiff in the Court below claimed from the defendant company Rs. 5,266-15-10, and interest. On the 10th November 1903, the plaintiff applied to the defendant company, through their Bombay agent, Mr. Burn Maunder, for an insurance on merchandize to the extent of Rs. 1,40,000 to be shipped on board the steamer "Rander Reunion," from Coconada to Reunion via Rangoon, and a covering note to the effect that the plaintiff's application had been accepted, subject to the conditions of the company's policy, was signed by Mr. Maunder on that day. The steamer was the property of the plaintiff and was then lying at Coconada. On the 24th November, the policy was issued by Mr. Maunder. The plaintiff, apparently through his broker Haji Cassum, must have informed him that he had received information that portion of the goods insured had been damaged, as in the policy the subject matter was entered as follows:—"20,552 bags of rice, valued at two lakhs, of which the policy covers Rs. 1,40,000, of which about 750 bags have been lost or damaged whilst in course of shipment through the accident of sea." Enquiries made by Mr. Maunder aroused his suspicions. Correspondence between the parties continued up to 9th February. In July plaintiff wrote to defendants, sending particulars of his claim. On the 16th August 1904, Mr. Maunder wrote to plaintiff that he declined liability, but would send the papers to the head office in England. In July 1905 plaintiff renewed his claim, through his solicitors. The plaintiff's case was that the lighter, whilst proceeding with 825 bags to the bar at the entrance of the canal, stranded at the bar. The defendant company contended that there was no stranding, and that the goods were probably rejected or shut out by the ship, and that all the bags, save one, were relanded in a perfectly sound condition. Mr. Justice Macleod, on a review of the facts and the law, dismissed the suit with costs.

It was argued before their Lordships, on behalf of the plaintiff and appellant, that the Judge of the lower court had entirely erred in his appreciation of the evidence on commission, and had entirely misconceived its effect. He had altogether failed to give proper weight to the evidence of Mr. Inkster, a local surveyor, and his certificates, and to the certificate of Colonel Lyehlander and the agreement regarding it. The learned Judge had erred in holding that the loss alleged by the plaintiff was a partial loss under the policy, and in holding that the first protest was prepared entirely under the instructions of Mahomed Yusuf, who was alleged to have tried to mislead the court. The Judge erred in holding that the protests, certificates, and affidavits of the witnesses called by the plaintiff were prepared without their being consulted; and he erred in holding that there ought to have been a record of the stranding or of the damage to the bags in the office of the Port Trust Officer, Coconada. The Judge also erred in holding that the leak alleged to have been caused by the stranding could not have caused the damage to the bags. On the findings, the Judge should have held the defendants liable for the loss, and should have passed a decree for the plaintiff, etc.

Arguments of counsel on the grounds of appeal were proceeded with.

POLICE COURT.

MOTOR SPEED LIMIT EXCEEDED

Inspector Bodley of the Bombay Police charged three chaffeurs with driving their motor cars at an excessive speed. The accused were placed before Mr. Dastoor, Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court and were fined Rs. 50, Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 respectively.

In the first case the accused was Henri Surlemont chaffeur to Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, who it was alleged drove his car at an excessive speed on the 29th October near the Gowalia Tank road. He was fined Rs. 50.

In the second case the accused was the chaffeur of Mr. Vassonji Tricumji, who had driven his motor-car at an excessive speed on the Chowpatty road. He was fined Rs. 25

The third case was against Naoroji Maneckji, the chaffeur of Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas, and he was charged with driving the car faster than the legal limit on the Gowalia Tank road. He was fined Rs. 50.

HIS MAJESTY'S MAIL.

How King Edward's Letter-bag is Sorted.

The daily letter-bag delivered to his Majesty contains, on an average, close on five hundred letters. The Royal letter-bag is sent to Buckingham Palace seven times a day by special messenger from the General Post Office, and special arrangements exist for sorting and clearing the letters for his Majesty.

The first letter-bag is delivered at Buckingham Palace at 7 a.m. which is at once taken in hand by two clerks of the Household, and the mail is divided into two classes—private and official, all letters not marked private being included in the latter class.

They are then sent up to be dealt with by Lord Knollys and the assistant private secretaries. Each letter, as it is opened, is impressed with a rubber stamp bearing the Royal crown, and initialled by the secretary who opens it. The name and address of the writer, and the business which each letter refers to, is entered in the daily-letter book, and the entire correspondence then sorted into two classes, termed home official and foreign official. Letters which do not come under either denomination—such as begging-letters, letters seeking the King's patronage for various charitable enterprises, letters from innumerable "cranks," and others of a like character—are sorted into a separate class termed miscellaneous correspondence.

"PERSONAL" AND "PRIVATE."

All these, together with the unopened correspondence marked private, are then sent to the King's private writing-room before eleven o'clock at which hour his Majesty, with Lord Knollys, usually goes through the letters. Letters of a purely personal character, from intimate friends, his Majesty replies to himself.

Not included in the regular mail delivery are the despatches daily sent to his Majesty from the Treasury, Home, and Foreign Offices. These are enclosed in a square, red leather case with a white enamelled tablet, bearing the words, "From the Treasury"—or whatever the office may be—"to his Majesty the King." Only the chief of the office it is sent from and the King's private secretary, into whose hands it is always personally delivered, can unlock the case.

The mails that arrive at Buckingham Palace throughout the day are sorted and classified in the manner already described as they come in, but they are not dealt with or seen by the King until the following morning, unless they contain, matter of extreme urgency,

BY KING'S MESSENGER.

When the King is absent from London, the letters are sent in the usual manner to Buckingham Palace from the General Post Office, and taken by special messengers twice a day to wherever the King may be staying. This applies, however, only to official correspondence; letters marked "Private" are despatched in a special bag from the General Post Office direct to his Majesty. There is one way to which letters addressed to the King are treated differently from all other mail matter. They are always sent to the General Post Office in London, and pass through no other distributing centre.

When his Majesty is abroad, a King's Messenger is sent once a day wherever the King may be with the mails delivered at Buckingham Palace. They are opened and sorted before being sent from the Palace, and any letters on urgent matters are telegraphed.

At whatever place the King may be staying it is always connected with the nearest telegraph office by specially-laid wires, so that telegraphic despatches for his Majesty are delivered practically the instant they are received.

No letter, of course, written by the King or Queen need be stamped, nor need any letter written by a member of the Royal Household on their Majesties' business have a stamp; but it is a strict rule that members of the Household must stamp their private letters.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1908.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Judging from Peking telegrams and the statements of correspondents who should be well informed, the death of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager will mark the beginning of a new era of progress in China. The late Emperor, ten years ago, introduced a series of reforms, but, as we stated the other day, his method of procedure, which was inaugurated by the overthrow and attempted assassination of some of the Empress Dowager's most trusted advisers, brought about inevitable failure and the destruction of the Emperor's power and authority. Chinese subjects had confidence in the Dowager, though they feared her, and considerable uneasiness followed the news of her demise, while the run on the Chinese banks but served to show the anxiety of the people as to what was about to happen to them and their country. Prince Chun, the Regent, was little known to most people, and what little was known was not regarded as reassuring. But either of his own initiative, or at the instigation of wiser heads, he rose to the situation, took prompt and practical measures for the maintenance of order and for the administration of the State. As could only be expected, the Reform party, with the idea of commencing an active campaign, assembled at Peking and might have taken precipitate action had not the Regent forestalled them. Anticipating a recrudescence of the revolutionary spirit he divided the modern army, and by placing three thousand of his most reliable troops in charge of the streets and otherwise preparing for eventualities, maintained order. Had he not taken these precautions it is highly probable that the disturbances and incendiarism which occurred eight months ago would have been repeated. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who inspired the late Emperor with his ideas of reform, fortunately remained at Singapore, but he is reported to be still determined to carry on his plan, the foremost feature of which is the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

Taking time by the forelock the Regent appears to have promulgated a programme of reform, but the text of that programme cannot reach us for some time yet. One thing, however, appears clear, that the Emperor's valedictory decree—in which he referred to friendly intercourse with foreigners, with Christians and non-Christians, the extension of army schools, the encouragement of industries and the preparation of a Constitution—is to be taken as the keystone of the new Government's policy, and though the Emperor cannot yet rule in person while Prince Chun acts as Regent, the hide-bound conservatism of the Chinese Emperor is to be pierced if not utterly pulverised. Prince Chun is credited with having at once introduced many reforms into the palace. He began by abolishing the swarms of eunuchs who overran the Forbidden City and introduced modern methods in the conduct of palace affairs. It has been announced that the education of the Emperor shall be conducted on modern lines, and that being undertaken it is felt that the Manchu dynasty has entered upon a new lease of life. Pu-yi, the young Emperor, has been given a name full of good omen, "Hsuan Tung," which is interpreted as "Promulgating Universally," and it is accepted as a signification of advancement and a more enlightened and sympathetic administration than China has ever known. Prince Chun's action is generally believed to have diminished, if not to have dispelled, the danger of a rising in the Ho-nan and Canton provinces. Says one correspondent: "The man who has throughout this orderly transference of the succession gained most honour is Yuan Shih-kai, who is a native of the province of Ho-nan, which can only rejoice at his success. It was the same high official who for the first time in the history of China gave opportunities for advancement to the Cantonese." They are the keenest witted and most progressive men in the Empire, especially the Cantonese educated abroad, and it is felt that their antipathy to the new regime will be allayed by the fact that the official who first recognised their superior qualifications for office is their own countryman and the one who has obtained the highest and most influential position among the viceroys of China.

More is expected of Prince Chun than we anticipated. He is now alleged to be a man of Western tastes, who has frequently expressed his desire that China could be brought more into line with European countries. He has visited Europe, having been sent out some years ago by the Chinese Government to Germany to make amends for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler. He remained in Europe some months, and there no doubt imbibed his admiration of Western people and methods, besides gaining a reputation for amiability and intelligence. After his return he was appointed to the Grand Council and thus acquired a knowledge of administrative affairs. Foreign influence and progressive influence are said to have commended themselves to him and he has obtained the firm support of Yuan Shih-kai. If this is really so and the Regent retains such desirable advisers we can only assume, with the best men in China, that reform is at the head and that there will be a genuine and strenuous attempt to lift China out of the mire and to continue and extend the progressive measures with which Yuan Shih-kai has made such marked advance in the provinces under his control. Since the abolition of the old form of examination for the public service, Western learning has been sought after and no abatement is anticipated. Among the schemes formulated by the late Emperor were the establishment of a university in Peking for the study of English and Western science, the encouragement of art, science and modern agriculture, the extension of railways and other Western institutions, and these we may take it will be planks in the platform of the Regent if the promises he has held out to the people are to be religiously fulfilled.

DEVELOPING SIBERIA.

SIBERIA suffers from many things, not the least of which is a bad name which has frightened away capitalists. There is, however, evidence that changes are slowly taking place, and it is possible that the great Siberian railway will, in the course of years, become the main artery of a great system of communications which will render the country not only profitable but attractive. It is not many years since this railway was completed, but already along its course is every indication of development. All this, it is worth noting, is due to Russian enterprise. Outside that country little is known of what is being done, but the people of European Russia have realised the potentialities of the great Eastern possession and are spreading their schemes over it slowly but surely. Until the advent of the railway anything like trade on a considerable scale and also immigration was impossible. With the building of the line came opportunities, and these were placed under the charge of the railway which began the movement of promoting emigration eastward. As a result, the number greatly increased, and while from 1861 to 1892 only five hundred and fifty thousand Russian farmers entered Siberia, in the next six years these figures rose up to a million. The treatment of emigrants is anything but what might be expected if one relied on all the accounts of "Black Russia." The increase in the number of settlers is due not only to cheaper and better methods of travel, but to the better terms on which land can be obtained, and to the constant care and watchfulness of the committee. Before the Russo-Japanese war most of the emigrants did not go beyond Lake Baikal, remaining in the Governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk and in the district of Akmolinsk, where they found the soil much better, on the average, than that of those parts of Russia whence they came. At the present time every colonist arriving in Siberia receives 37 acres of land free, paying no taxes on this land for the first three years, and only half the regular taxes for the next three. Penniless emigrants have their passage paid by the Government, and wood from the Crown lands to build their houses. During 1907 over 500,000 persons, according to the latest official figures, emigrated from European Russia to Siberia, and of this record-breaking number fewer than ever before returned to their former homes. One of the methods taken to help the new settlers is the opening of depots where agricultural implements are to be had on easy terms. It is not surprising, when one learns of such methods, to hear that the trade of the railway is rapidly increasing. In the near future the development which has taken place will become apparent in the mining world. Despite its vast agricultural possibilities Siberia's greatest asset is its mineral wealth and this is being steadily exploited. Gold is found in many regions and iron and coal are both to be had in immense quantities. As yet there are practically no factories, but with a growing population there will be more scope, and already, in view of the increased export of dairy produce to England, the Russian Government has under consideration a scheme for consolidating the industry something on the lines employed in New Zealand. The time would seem to be not far distant when discontented Russians will move East instead of West.

THE INDIA LOAN BILL.

THE Bill, whose second reading in the Commons on Monday led to considerable irrelevant debate, was the East India Loans [Railway and Irrigation Works and General Purposes] which was introduced and read a first time in July last. Mr. Buchanan, who brought in the Bill, explained that the measure was to authorise the raising of twenty millions sterling for Railway and Irrigation Works and five millions for general purposes. In reply to Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Buchanan made all the explanation that was necessary, for it goes without saying that loans and expenditure are shown in the annual accounts. And the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council fully explained the Railway policy of the Government of India when presenting his Budget estimates for the current year—augmented, as is customary, by a supplementary statement prepared by the Railway Board. Dr. Rutherford's display of petulance was unnecessary and uncalled for and his tirade against strategic railways perfectly gratuitous. He, least of any member of the House, is entitled to complain of the Commons being treated with contempt regarding India—except it be Mr. Keir Hardie, for they have themselves brought contempt upon it. Sir Charles Dilke might have spared himself the trouble of reflecting upon the India Office, for had not the India Office approved the measure and the objects for which it was framed the Bill would not have found its way into the House. Mr. Keir Hardie merited the rebuke administered to him by Mr. Rees, for the former member's influence in this country was certainly not for good, any more than that of Sir Henry Cotton, of late years at all events, and Mr. Rees did well to couple the name of the two together. However, the opposition to the second reading was only trivial if warm, for it was agreed to without a division.

LORD WINDSOR, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, who has been down with enteric at Agra, is now convalescent.

MR. JUSTICE BRETT was thrown from his horse yesterday morning at Calcutta, breaking his arm.

MAJOR E. L. ALLEN, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, died at Peshawar last Sunday of abcess in the brain.

DESPATCHES in connection with the Councils Reform scheme will be published simultaneously in England and India on the 14th instant.

Two very interesting ceremonies were performed at Indore on the 2nd instant, viz. the opening of the Nurses' Home by Mrs. Kaye, wife of Colonel Kaye, the Resident, and the Mahajan Ward by H. H. the Maharajah.

DR. SVEN HEDIN will lecture before the Royal Geographical Society in the third week in January. Thereafter he will visit Scotland and deliver lectures as follows :—Dundee 26th January, Aberdeen 27th idem, Edinburgh 28th and Glasgow 29th.

THE Ottawa correspondent of the "Times" has reason to believe that Mr. Lemieux, the Canadian Postmaster-General, during his visit to England, will discuss with the Home Government the question of the construction of an Atlantic cable at the joint expense of the Dominion and Great Britain, by which messages might be transmitted at 5 cents a word.

THE Indian Railway earnings, which have been steadily behind during the past eight months, at last show some slight sign of recovery, the earnings in the third week in November, for which returns are now published, being a lakh of rupees more than those in the corresponding period of last year. The previous deficiency, however, is far too large to be made up this year, amounting as it does to Rs. 2½ crores.

IN "World's Work" for November there is published an interview with Mr. Robert H. Elliott, the well-known Mysore planter and the originator of the Clifton Park system of farming. He says that the solution of all Great Britain's agricultural difficulties resolves itself into the cheap production of a good turf. Mr. Elliott thus summarises the situation :—The success of our agriculture depends in the first place, not, as the average farmer says, on raising prices, but on the cheapening of production. Second, the cheapest food for stock is grass. Third, the cheapest manure for soil is a turf composed largely of deep-rooting plants. Finally, the cheapest, deepest and best tillers, drainers and warmers of the soil are the roots of plants.

DR. NORTHROP, Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, announces that he has cured a criminal degenerate by a brain operation. The man was formerly a respectable citizen, but in 1891 he was struck on the head by a piece of falling timber, and immediately became a typical degenerate. He drank, stole his employer's money, and finally was discharged for stealing £800. Dr. Northrop operated in January, 1907. He found that the dura matter was adherent to the plate of the skull, and that the membranes were glued together in a solid mass. The patient became normal on his recovery from the operation. He is now a total abstainer, has got his old position back, and has been promoted twice for industry and excellent work.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE TURF.

International Athletics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

THAT many people associated with the Turf are capable of sharp practice is well understood, but this is no reason for condemning racing in general. Those who ought to know, maintain that racing is far more honest now than in the "good old days" (or "bad old days") of a century ago. Apropos of this, that clever and patriotic writer "Vance" tells a capital story in last Sunday's "Referee." It is of a trial at Newmarket between two animals belonging to Tregonwell Frampton and Sir William Strickland, which were matched to run at Newmarket. The respective trainers suggested a private trial, so as to get at the probable result in advance, with a view to the betting. Sir William was in the know and agreed, but unknown to each other, the rival jockeys carried 7lbs. overweight and each party thought they had that much in hand, with the result that the trial form was upheld in the match proper.

A RICH STAKE.

The proposal to decide the Grand Prix of France on the third Sunday in June in future, has been carried, and now there will be a greater interval between our Derby and this rich French Race (worth 15,000 sovs.) in future. Our own Derby and Oaks will be run in May next year and the dates will probably lead to more French horses being sent to Epsom, while English owners will have greater temptation to send their cracks across the Channel.

During the past seven years over £77,000,000 has passed through the totalisator in France and of which 8 per cent., or about £6,000,000 has gone to the State. These figures make one think and to regret that our legislators are not courageous enough to advocate the adoption of the Pari-Mutuel system of betting here. It would probably mean a revenue of £1,600,000 a year, which would be a useful sum to devote to municipal rifle ranges and remounts for the Army.

RACING.

We have had plenty of racing during the week, but not of an important character. Backers have been a little more fortunate and are more hopeful of finishing up the season well. Wootton has again been having a successful time and will probably head Higgs at the end of the season, though Maher is quite safe for premier position. Mention of jockeys reminds one that Leslie Hewitt of Australia is laid up with influenza, which prevented him starting for his home this week, as he intended doing, for the purpose of being married.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Our Australian visitors have accomplished two splendid performances since the last notes were written. They beat Cambridge University after a grand game by 11 points to 9 on Saturday, and followed this up by defeating Oxford by 19 points to 3 on Wednesday. The Cantabs made a splended fight of it, owing to their strength in the forward department, and it was here the Oxford men failed against the Australians. Two new arrivals took their place in the visitors pack and they certainly improved it, for the brilliant Oxford backs had few chances on Wednesday. The defeat of the Dark Blues make it evident that our visitors are indeed hard to beat. The Australians are not earning the best of reputation in some quarters for their methods, and penalties against them are frequent. During the Oxford match, Middleton was ordered off the field for striking Roberts of Oxford. Lookers on, however, declare the Australian received a lot of provocation. The incident is unfortunate and will arouse prejudice against the visitors and which is not altogether deserved. In all the controversy raised anent rough play in Internationals, all critics agree that the South Africans play cleaner and fairer football than any other teams—English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh or New Zealand,—which is something for South African sportsmen to feel proud about.

Turning to Association football, last Saturday was hardly a good one for the leading teams in the various Leagues. Everton, top of the First League, visited Chelsea, where 40,000 people saw a sensational opening, Hilsdon scoring for Chelsea inside 15 seconds. The match was about the fastest and most sensational the writer has ever seen and the score, 3 goals all, well represents the run of the game. Singularly enough, Newcastle, Sheffield Wednesday and Aston Villa (next on the list to Everton) had also to put up with draws. The leaders in the Second Division (Birmingham) failed badly (4—0) at Tottenham, and now Fulham and West Bromwich Albion seriously challenge Birmingham for top place. The Southern League leaders (Southampton and Crystal Palace) also failed against British Rovers and New Brompton. Nor was this all, for Glasgow Rangers—virtual leaders in the Scottish League table—could only draw on visiting Queen's Park, the amateurs playing a fine game.

WRESTLING.

A bomb-shell has been thrown in the wrestling world by the Press Committee appointed to arrange matches for Hackenschmidt and Gotch. They say Hackenschmidt and Zbysco must first meet (in March) while Gotch and Lemm shall also try conclusions. Neither "Hack" nor Gotch are satisfied and the general public is disappointed, as everyone wanted to see the Russian and Gotch come together. Future developments will be waited with much interest, but it is quite on the cards that the wrestlers concerned will not be guided by the Press Committee, even though it was appointed at the Russian's suggestion.

BILLIARDS.

Roberts almost succeeded in conceding Inman 4,000 points in their match of 18,000 up, but a fine break of 309 and safety tactics on the last evening enabled the younger man to just win by 190 points. Inman and Reece are now having a rare struggle in the Burroughes-Watts tournament. Inman had increased his start half-way through the match but Reece did better yesterday and drew up to within 72 points, thanks to such breaks as 389, 239, 251 and 210. Stevenson appears to have Dawson well beaten in their match of 9,000 up Breaks have not ruled high so far, but while Stevenson has made steady progress, his rival's form has been much below his usual standard. The best of players have a run of ill-luck at times and Dawson will no doubt come into his own again. He held his own yesterday, but as Stevenson led by 1,151 at the end of play, he is hardly likely to be defeated now.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

Another stage in the unfortunate situation created by the attitude of the American Athletic officials at the Olympic Games has been reached. The Amateur Athletic Union of America refuses to recognise the suspension of J. C. Carpenter by the English A. A. A. for his foul tactics in the 400 metres race, which is just what was anticipated, after the award of a cup to the athlete named by the American officials. Besides this, American athletes in future will not be allowed to take part in International Games, unless the management is approved of by the American authorities. This, of course, is aimed at England and we can now make up our minds to a cessation of the visits of American athletes to England for many years. The majority of British sportsmen will not grieve over this, for there can be no doubt the Americans quite missed the object of the Olympiad—which is to foster sport throughout the world and to create good feeling among the athletes competing. It certainly looks as though a change has come over the American people, athletically, in late years. It is now win at all costs, and this is admitted by some of their own leading sportsmen. It was not always so and many English athletes can testify to the sportsmanship of Americans in the past. What is more, English sportsmen have often shown their appreciation of good American athletes, of whom mention may be made of the late L. E. Myers, F. Westing, L. Carey, M. Remington, M. W. Long, A. A. Zimmerman (cyclist), J. F. Donoghue (skater) and many others.

While the American athletic officials have been busy slandering our officials, it is pleasing to be able to state that an American named Peabody has written an article standing up for the Olympic Games officials. This gentleman spent some years at Oxford and learnt that, while English officials might make mistakes at times and that some of their methods are open to criticism, they are always fair. The situation is now that we must make up our minds for several years, in which athletic relations with America are broken off. It would be well if our Home authorities would improve the situation by making alliances with Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. This would certainly help sport and an exchange of visits would be beneficial all round.

A PEDESTRIAN BOOM.

At present the great possibilities for professional running during the next few years does not appear to have occurred to many. The professional meeting at the Stadium in October clearly showed that public support will be forthcoming. There are many famous amateurs who would gladly embrace professionalism if they saw any real chance of getting opportunities. It is also well within the mark to say that quite fifty per cent. of the present amateur runners and cyclists would rather compete for cash than the usual prizes. With no opportunity of doing so, however, they are forced to remain in the amateur ranks. Now that we can look forward to the Edinburgh Marathon Race and another to be promoted by the "Evening News" next Autumn, it should be an incentive to some of the top notchers to go over. The news that Longboat has decided to run for money, in future, surprises few here. Then we must not forget that Aldridge is now a professional and A. G. Roberston, the present National Cross-Country Champion, has been named as a likely competitor for the Edinburgh Marathon Race. These athletes, with Shrubb, Dorando Pietrie, J.J. Hayes, Seret and a few others ought to be able to arrange many interesting matches during the next few years which will give a great impetus to professional running.

DAY'S GOOD SPRINT.

While discussing pedestrianism, some reference to the match between R.B. Day and W. Growcott for the 220 yards sprint championship and £200 at Oldham is in order. But for his breakdown at the Stadium in October, A. B. Postle of Australia would have also joined in but he was forced to pay forfeit. The straight course at Higginshaw Grounds was a bit heavy on Saturday; nevertheless Day ran the distance in 21 3/4secs. and considering that he won by four yards it is reasonable to suppose he had something in reserve. The professional record for 220 yards is given as 21 2-5secs. by L. C. M. Lachlan at Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, in 1902, but there is no doubt Harry Hutchins, E. Donovan, H. Gent, G. Seward and some of the best of the old school of peds could have done better. The amateur figures are much superior, 21 1-5secs, which the writer saw B. J. Wefers accomplish on a straight course at New York on the occasion of the Inter-Collegiate Championships of America in 1896.

BOXING.

Though Tommy Burns was born of French-German parents, he first saw the light of day in Canada; consequently the heavy-weight championship of the world is held by a Britisher at present. We can also remember that C. Mitchell, Peter Jackson, Frank Slavin, and Bob Fitzsimmons were all born in the British Empire, so that a fair proportion of the world's best heavy-weights since the days of Sayers, Heenan, Mace and King, have been Britishers. This is satisfactory, as also is the fact that our light-weights, bantams, and feathers have quite held their own for many years. We appear to be particulary well off just now and the performances of some of our game little boxers in the States make pleasant reading. Jem Driscoll of Cardiff made his bow before an American crowd at Philadelphia last Saturday, when he took on M. Baldwin in a six-rounds bout. No decisions are given in the Quaker City, and although the papers were full of how the local was going to "do up" the darsed Britisher, they sang quite another song after the bout. The Welshman did not knock Baldwin out, but from what one can learn he gave the American a very rough time. Both O. Moran and Fred Welsh have further engagements in view and Jack Goldswain of London is also about to start for the States. As Jabez White has also had a tempting offer to cross the Atlantic it looks as though America is a happy hunting ground for our men just now. While on boxing matters, talk of a match between Gunner Moir and Jem Roche and the challenge of Ian Hague to Roche makes it look probable that the next few months will lead to some notable events in connection with our heavy-weights. Then there is the Burns and Johnson contest to interest all, and following that the match in London between Johnson and Sam Langford.

TOWN HALL.

Pianoforte Recital by Monsieur Louis Edger.

In our advertisement columns will be found a very attractive programme of the Recital to be given in the Town Hall by this eminent musician to-morrow evening. On the last occasion of his visit to this City the attendance at his grand Recitals was most meagre, and it is indeed kind and courageous of the Professor, notwithstanding the disappointment he must then have experienced, to decide to favour the public of this City with yet another Recital, which, judging from the programme, promises to be as good in quality as those enjoyed at his last visit. It is to be hoped that all lovers of excellent pianoforte music in Bombay will shew their appreciation of Louis Edger's efforts by booking their seats at Messrs. Ross and Co.'s, where the plan may be seen, and that he will on this occasion be rewarded with a bumper house.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD KITCHENER, is inspected to arrive in Secunderabad on the 17th instant.

Sir EDWARD BAKER motored through the whole of the Indian quarter of Calcutta yesterday morning, accompanied only by an A.-D.-C.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON THE LOAN BILL.

More Money for Railways.

INDIA'S IGNORANT "FRIENDS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

In the House of Commons last night, in connection with the East India Loan Bill, Mr. Smeaton asked what precisely are the general purposes of the borrowing of £5,000,000 and the objects on which the previous £6,000,000 were spent, and whether the expenditure is regularly accounted for in the Indian Government's Financial Statement.

Mr. Buchanan replied that the object of borrowing the £5,000,000 was to meet any emergency. He said that loans and expenditure were shown in the annual accounts, but so far as the loans were required to meet shortage on remittances, it was impracticable to exhibit them in the accounts.

Mr. Buchanan, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said that there would be a much larger balance for general and railway capital expenditure than under the Act of 1905. Four-fifths of this balance would be devoted to improving the equipment of the railways and notably to increasing the rolling-stock. The Government of India, he said, was only asking for the ordinary powers of every Government.

Dr. Rutherford moved the rejection of the Bill. He denied that Indians wanted further expenditure on railways, and complained that the House of Commons was treated with contempt with reference to India. He inveighed against extravagant military expenditure and said he hoped that nothing would be spent on strategic railways.

Sir Charles Dilke supported Dr. Rutherford. He was convinced that the India Office did not approve of railway extensions on the frontier.

The re-distribution scheme, he said, was the sole act of Lord Kitchener when he was new to India, and he condemned the placing of troops at unpopular stations. He was amazed at the Government defending the stupendous folly of increasing military expenditure which was already universally condemned. The decision of the Romer Committee seemed the deliberate creation of a further grievance for Indians.

Lord Percy said that the Bill was an immediate urgency.

Mr. Keir-Hardie complained of the treatment of Indians on the railways and of the cost of large irrigation schemes. He attacked Mr. Rees for maligning Indians.

Mr. Rees retorted: "The amazing effrontery of Mr. Keir-Hardie to talk of loyalty when he is largely responsible for the disloyalty!"

Sir Henry Cotton protested against the remark, and Mr. Rees then coupled Sir Henry with Mr. Keir-Hardie.

The debate was then closured and the second reading of the Bill was agreed to without a division.

THE POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

Rear-Admiral Finnis' Statement Denied.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Mr. McKenna, speaking in the House of Commons, said that Rear-Admiral Finnis held no command during the last manœuvres and that no such incident as the conveyance of a force representing 70,000 men to the Scottish coast occurred, nor anything affording the slightest foundation for the statement.

Rear-Admiral Finnis explains that his words have been misrepresented, exaggerated, and incorrectly reported.

Mr. McKenna is taking further steps to discover the precise language used.

[Rear-Admiral Finnis, speaking at Dover on the 2nd instant, was reported to have said that during the last manœuvres he conveyed a forcer epresenting 70,000 men to the Scottish coast. No sign of the British fleet was seen owing to the prevailing fog.]

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Asquith looks for Peace.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Mr. Asquith, in moving the withdrawal of the Education Bill in the House of Commons this afternoon, said he wished to avoid recriminations.

He had never experienced a more bitter disappointment, but he did not regret that the attempt at settlement had been made.

NOVEMBER TRADE RETURNS.

More Heavy Decreases.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Trade Returns for November show decreases of £7,237,650 in Imports and of £6,711,761 in Exports, respectively.

NEW GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Admiral Bosanquet has been appointed Governor of South Australia.

GERMANY AND FOREIGN POLITICS.

Speech by Prince von Bulow.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS TURKEY.

LOYALTY TO AUSTRIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Speaking in the German Reichstag yesterday, Prince von Bulow said that Germany wished to see the new Turkey strengthened politically and economically.

With regard to the Balkan situation, Germany left it to other and more interested Powers to lead through the diplomatic gate.

He emphatically affirmed Germany's loyalty to Austria, and said that M. Izvolsky had assured him that no understanding existed between Great Britain and Russia against Germany.

He was confident of the possibility of adjusting the recent opposition between Italy and Austria, and declared that those did not mean well to Italy who urged her to pursue adventurous courses.

Prince von Bulow welcomed the Agreement between Japan and America, which was absolutely in accord with the principles of German policy in the East, as expressed in the Anglo-German Agreement of 1900, to which Japan adhered.

Prince von Bulow concluded by declaring that Germany would strenuously work for peace in the Balkans.

THE CHETTY DIVORCE CASE.

Separation Granted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The Divorce Court has granted a judicial separation to Mrs. Chetty, an Englishwoman, wife of Mr. Venugopal Chetty, described as a Sessions and District Judge in the Madras Presidency.

Sir Gorell Barnes disregarded the plea that the marriage was invalid because the thread ceremony had not been performed.

His Lordship said he hoped that it was untrue that other cases existed where natives of India married in England believing that the ceremony was not binding.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Reported Improvement.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

King Edward is much better. His Majesty has gone to Brighton on a visit to the Sassoons.

NEW PERSIAN COUNCIL.

Its Composition.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the new Council of State consists of fifty members, of whom thirty-two are notables and eighteen merchants. Members are nominated by the Shah and will remain in office for two years.

LORD KITCHENER'S FUTURE.

To be Created a Field Marshal.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The "Standard" states that Lord Kitchener will be created a Field Marshal on the expiry of his term in India.

It is suggested that he should be appointed to form an Imperial Army, co-operating with the Colonies to that end.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

To Ascend the Himalayas.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

It is announced from Milan that the Duke of Abruzzi will start to climb the Himalayas in March next.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The death is announced of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Colchester.

[The Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, Suffragen to the Bishop of St. Albans, was born in 1834 and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He entered the Army and served as a Cornet for a year, 1855-56, in the 1st Royal Dragoons, but left it for an ecclesiastical career, and was ordained a Deacon in 1858. He was Rector of Chelmsford from 1880 to 1894 and Archdeacon of Essex from 1885 to 1894, when he became Archdeacon of Colchester.]

The engagement is announced of Mr. Asoke Gupta, son of Mr. B. L. Gupta, I.C.S. (ertired), and the eldest daughter of Mr. S. P. Sinha, Advocate-General of Bengal.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION STILL SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 8.

To-day's bulletin, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows:—"Although there is some amelioration of the graver symptoms, Her Excellency's condition continues to be serious."

THE DUM DUM EXPLOSION.

Eleven More Succumb.

HARROWING DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Eleven more of those injured in yesterday's explosion at DumDum have succumbed, bringing the total number of killed to twenty-two. Everything possible is being done for the remaining sufferers in hospital, but their injuries are in many cases terrible.

A "Statesman" representative, who visited the hospital to-day, writes:—

The sight in the ward was horrible beyond description. The poor victims, who are nearly all of them lads of from ten to fourteen years of age, have been dreadfully burnt all over their bodies. In fact, all, with the exception of three, are shockingly disfigured. In some cases the eyes had been blown out. Only three of their number had been saved from disfigurement. But even these have been badly burnt about the legs, hands and chest. One of the three is the native overseer who was in charge of the department at the time, and he is apparently suffering less than any of his companions. Some of these have not yet recovered consciousness, whilst others are semi-conscious. The overseer, however, is in full possession of all his faculties. He stated that in one part of the building a section of the men and boys were engaged in uncapping the cartridges and on the other side others were occupied in converting loaded into blank cartridges. All the regulations laid down to ensure safe working had been strictly observed and no powder was lying about anywhere There were four new hands three boys and a man, engaged on the morning of the disaster, and they were being taught their work by the seniors. The speaker was himself continually moving about the works, going from one side to the other, seeing that the work was being done in the proper manner. After walking through the uncapping section he had just reached the conversion side, where he began, with his back to the uncapping section, to show the new man how to put in wool and wadding. While so engaged the explosion occurred. There was a deafening roar and he saw the tiles of the roof tumbling in upon them. Those who were least burnt made frantic attempts to get out, and some flung themselves against the windows beating hopelessly against the heavy iron bars which guarded them. The catastrophe had happened in an instant of time. "And," continued the overseer, "it was utterly impossible for me to realize what had happened."

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Council Meeting.

PROPOSED SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The Viceroy, Sir Harvey Adamson and Mr. Erle Richards will speak at the Council meeting next Friday, when special legislation in connection with anarchism will be introduced.

LATER.

It is understood that the special legislation to be introduced next Friday in the Viceroy's Legislative Council against anarchism is likely to be passed at the sitting, the Rules of Business being suspended for this purpose as had been done on similar occasions in the past. Exactly what the measure will be is not yet known, but practising barristers are not of opinion that the Sedition Clauses of the Indian Penal Code as they already stand are in need of strengthening, the defect hitherto in bringing culprits to justice having rather been in the imperfection of evidence and the lengthiness of judicial procedure than in the inability of the law to punish offences when proved. The Special Tribunal recommended by the commercial community seems well qualified to remedy this, provided all lengthy preliminary magisterial investigations be dropped out and the trial be confined to one sessions hearing.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

Vigilance Committee Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

A vigilance committee is being organised by a number of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen in Calcutta to watch and oppose the anarchist movement.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Eighth Day's Proceedings.

PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

To-day in the Train Murder Case, Mrs. Shaw, sister of the deceased, was the first witness. She identified some jewellery as belonging to deceased, and stated that deceased when terrified always became paralysed and speechless.

Witness's husband corroborated this.

Colonel Grant, Chemical Examiner, Punjab, was then called and deposed to examining certain articles of clothing of deceased, a cash box, a broken knife, and a leather bag.

In answer to Shuldham, witness said the only evidence of mammalian blood in clothing after it had been washed would be a little coloured matter resembling blood. The stains in Shuldham's pants and coat were all small. It was possible the same kind of stain could have been made if a little mammalian blood mixed with water had been thrown on the clothes. This would produce a stain, but would not allow the examiner to trace source of blood. Regarding the broken knife, witness found, besides blood, distinct corpuscles, and these might be retained on a knife even after it had been in the grass for a long time. If blood had been put on the knife by anyone the result would be the same. Examining the leather bag, witness said there were two large red marks outside and some inside which were not blood at all. On the outside there was only one slight stain of blood. Witness's theory was that blood on the top of the bag had been smeared on by a bloody hand or something else; it could have been caused by a bloody rag brushed over it.

In answer to the Foreman, witness said he was not sure whether blood was found on the knife handle. He was not aware of finger marks on the clothes.

Sergeant Henderson, recalled by Shuldham, could not say if a few more marks had been added to the stains he first saw on the bag.

Sergeant White said the same.

Mr. Williams, District Superintendent of Police, Multan, deposed to taking a statement from Mullins in the Jail. Mullins stated Shuldham had concealed something in carriage number 771. Mullins told witness Shuldham seemed anxious that he (Mullins) should lie down and cover his face while the jewellery was being hidden.

Evidence was then given by the carriage-examiner and others of the finding of the jewellery in postal van 771.

MULLINS' CONFESSION.

Mr. Turner then formally tendered Mullins' confession taken by Mr. Spencer in the District Court and previously published. A portion of the confession dealing with the night on the train which was not read in the Multan Court stated that on entering Miss Taylor's carriage Shuldham turned out all lights and pulled up the shutters. Miss Taylor uttered no sound and bore on her face a fixed blank stare. Shuldham assaulted her, Mullins aiding, then threw her on the floor, produced a knife and cut her throat. Mullins did not know where the knife came from, and could not say whether Shuldham took it out of his pocket.

SHULDHAM'S STATEMENT.

After the reading of Mullins' statement Shuldham's statement to Mr. Spencer was read. Shuldham now added the following to it:—The bag he brought with him had no bloodstains, nor did his clothes. The white pants were his, so was the holland suit. Before the murder, the holland suit never came to Multan; it came to Multan when the police brought him down. When he came to Multan first he had a tussore silk suit on. This suit and other clothes he brought to Multan were given to the dhobie. None of these clothes he brought back when he was arrested. When he left Calcutta on September 21 he brought other clothes. The holland suit he brought from Calcutta had a check and the clothes he wore coming down were checked holland. The holland suit now bloodstained had been left with the dhobie in Multan since April or May. He never got it back as the dhobie said he had lost it. On arriving at Multan under arrest he was immediately put in the lock-up and what happened to the clothes and bag he had no idea. He was searched by Sergeant Brown in front of the lock-up. All this time the bag was with Abdul Aziz outside. The next morning he heard his clothes had been found with bloodstains. He gave up his checked holland coat, first writing on it "holland coat without bloodstains." Shortly after the dhobie brought the holland suit now in Court and asked if it was Shuldham's. The following day Shuldham found it was bloodstained. Inspector Robertson at Calcutta searched his clothes and found no bloodstains.

Mullins was asked if he had anything to add to what he had already said and answered "No."

The Court then rose.

THE MISSING SHIP'S CREW.

Arrival at Coconada.

MR. WITT DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

A report received by the Deputy Director, Indian Marine, here states that the crew of the boat missing from the Sandheads has landed at Coconada, but that Mr. Witt is drowned.

THE hearing concluded at Bettiah yesterday before Mr. Goode of eighteen of the rioters who are charged under section 143, I. P. C., and judgment is to be delivered on Thursday.

REVIEWS.

"HELIANTHUS," by Ouida. (Macmillan and Co. Ltd.) Ouida's last novel, "Helianthus," has been published as she left it at the time of her death,—incomplete. The lack of an ending is not, however, a serious flaw in the book. The twenty-nine chapters that we have were obviously intended to form the larger portion of the story, and its main purpose is scarcely dependent upon a plot. "Helianthus" is a peculiar novel. The tale is a remarkable blend of imaginary, almost impossible,—conditions, fictitious incident, historical names and allegorical motive. It is apparently, a romance of the present time. The place names, whether of states, cities, districts or seas, are almost entirely classical, but the land is peopled with an astonishing medley of personalities, whose names seem to have been selected at random from the various annals of ancient and mediæval Europe. For example, the owner of the Egyptian sounding name and title of "Elim, Duke of Othyris," is the son of John of Gundrode, and related to the family of the Lillienstaufen. His brother, the crown prince Theodoric, has married a lady named Gertrude, and lives in a palace styled the Soleia. Elim himself bestows his affections on a lady of the name of Ilia Illyris. The Emperor Gregory has his granddaughter christened "Xenia" and calls his cat "Blanchette." The Commander-in-chief in this strange country is named "General Lipsahl; the Prime Minister "Kautakuzene," the Perfect of the Palace "Baron Lelia," and the War Minister "Ionides Aracoeli." The effect in general of this curious farrago of names is to leave one with the impression of having spent a troubled night full of bad dreams, following upon a surfeit of Gibbon. Politics are the main theme of the book, and the writer's vehement socialistic opinions its inspiration. Elim, a violently philantropic young man, with strong republican tendencies is her spokesman: John, King of Helianthus, the upholder of the sanctity of kingship, is the enemy of progress and of mankind's best interests. The writer's well-known habits of style,—glowing exhuberance of language and freedom of expression are conspicuously well-illustrated in "Helianthus." Almost every paragraph is inspired either by enthusiasm or abhorence. "Helianthus" is, without doubt, an original book.

"THE OXFORD STUDENT'S HISTORY OF INDIA," by Vincent A. Smith, I.C.S.—(Clarendon Press.)—This little history of India is designed, as its author states in the preface, "primarily to meet the wants of students preparing for the matriculation examination of the Calcutta University." Within the circumscribed limits of a Clarendon Press hand-book the author covers the whole of Indian history from its first beginnings to the present day. Though of necessity condensed the book is not inconveniently embarassed with dry recapitulation of historical facts. The author claims to have "aimed at a standard of accuracy higher than that attained by any of the seven or eight books" which he has had opportunity of testing,—a claim which is seen to be justified by the care and thoroughness with which the history has been compiled. In Section II, especially, which deals with the history of India from 600 B.C. to the time of Mahmud of Ghazni,—a period which is treated somewhat meagerly by the majority of historions,—the writer has kept in close touch with his authorities and at the same time presented a connected and interesting whole. The book is admirably illustrated with maps, and the synopsis of events is clear and concise. The insertion of the full text of the Queen's Proclamation at the end of the book is a valuable addition.

"COUSIN CINDERELLA," by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Methuen's Colonial Library.)—"Cousin Cinderella" is a tale of Canada and England. The Hon. Mr. John Trent of the Minnebiac Planing Mills in Eastern Ontario, a Yorkshireman by birth, had acquired considerable substance and authority in the land of his adoption. He conceived the plan of sending his son and daughter, in whom he took a wholly justifiable parental pride, to England, as samples of good Canadian products. In Graham and Mary Trent the writer has described two very pleasing and attractive young people, and their experiences in England from the substance of a book which everyone must welcome as a wholesome and refreshing piece of literature. Their early impressions of English life, habits and manners are crisply told with a frank and refreshing humour. In the sixth chapter they run across an American friend, Miss. Evelyn Dicey,—as impetuous, gushing, and immaculately gowned an example of her kind as one could hope to meet in a modern novel. Miss Dicey rescues the two young Canadians from their conscientious round of Colonial Office, House of Commons, Westminster Abbey, and such-like sober diviaions, and plunges them into real "high society" of the vivid kind which loses none of its high colouring in fiction. The two Canadians, whose charms were, no doubt, enhanced by the solid recommendation of wealth, receive a genesal welcome from their new friends, though it is with some difficulty that they succeed in convincing the ignorant British public that the words "American", and "Canadian" are not identical in meaning. In the end Mary Trent marries an admirable young earl Lord Doleford, while Evelyn Dicey sufficiently justifies her extraction on the last page by becoming unexpectedly engaged to an elderly peer, a "confirmed bachelor," who stood between Lord Doleford and a dukedom.

THE LOVE OUTRAGE CASE.

Further Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Further evidence was taken by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, in the case wherein Leonard Summerton Love is charged with criminally assaulting Miss Olive Ethel Blackford.

Mrs. Lane, a step-sister of the complainant, who was in a delicate condition when threatened by the accused, has given birth to a still-born child, and is in a precarious state.

BURDWAN ARMS ACT CASE.

Postponed to the 14th.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

In the Arms Act case against the three Bengali youths at Burdwan yesterday, the accused were all released on bail and the case adjourned to the 14th instant.

EXTREMIST CONGRESS.

Preliminary Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

A preliminary meeting, in connection with the Extremist Congress at Nagpur, was held at that centre on Sunday last, Dr. Gadre presiding.

THE TERCENTENARY OF MILTON.

TO-DAY is the Tercentenary of Milton's birth, for he was born exactly three centuries ago. This is a great and rare literary anniversary and preparations were made beforehand in England to celebrate it as it deserves. Since St. George's day of 1864, nearly forty-five years ago, when came off the Tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth, there has been no other literary event of similar importance. Of course the three-hundreth anniversary of the birth of England's greatest poet called forth an outburst of enthusiasm not only in the mother country but all over the English-speaking world and even beyond, which the event of to-day cannot even faintly rival. Shakespeare was an Englishman, one might almost say, merely by the accident of birth. There is much in him doubtless that is typically English; but there is much more that is typical of no particular country or age. He appeals to all humanity, and reflects in his works all that is of permanent interest in the human mind and character divested of its ephemeral surroundings. No wonder that he is liked and appreciated by men everywhere, no matter what their country or language or age may be. He may be said to have written in an universal tongue, though his vehicle was the English language. That vehicle is no bar to an appreciation of him by men speaking other languages, for Shakespeare suffers the least by translation. His fame does not depend so much on the skill with which he expresses ideas in English, though even in this he transcends all other English writers, as on the marvellous faithfulness with which he holds the mirror up to human nature and the unrivalled truth with which he depicts that nature. In his oceanic mind, to use Coleridge's expressive phrase, he was quick to seize instinctively what was essential and universal and permanent in human character, what was common to all men as such no matter when and where they may live, and gave expression to all this in his matchless way. This reflection of human nature in all its complex bearings has really rendered his plays so remarkable and made their author so universally admired.

This universal admiration which Shakespeare commands is not and cannot be the lot of Milton. His genius, great as it was, had several limitations. He was an epic poet, and generally epic poetry does not appeal so well to humanity at large as dramatic or even lyric. Epic poets are national rather than universal. They appeal chiefly to the nation or the religion which they glorify in their poems; beyond these they succeed only by their style of treatment. Homer is the most admired of all epic poets because of his great simplicity of style and extreme naturalness which please all. If he had wanted these charms of style, he would long ago have become as extinct as the Greeks for whose glorification he composed his poems. Milton like Dante took a religious subject, and they both wrote Christian epics, the one glorifying the Catholic Church and the other the Puritanic faith. They would only have appealed to comparatively narrow circles had they not possessed transcendant merits of style and treatment of their themes. The heaven and hell which Dante depicts are very narrow at the best, and in their conception he does not rise above medieval Catholicism current in his time which inspired him. The fall of man according to the Biblical theory and his subsequent redemption by the Second Person of the Trinity sacrificing himself on his behalf, the theme of Milton's epics, have not much to recommend them to many beyond the pale of Christianity, and even most of those within this pale are scared by the distinct leaning towards the Asian and Armenian heresies which he displays in the poems. The transcendent manner in which he treats his subject has mostly saved him from being forgotten like some other poets who have handled the same theme without his genius, for instance his Dutch contemporary Vondel, who died a few weeks after him. Much of this charm of treatment depends on his language, and a good deal of it is lost necessarily in translation. Much also of Milton's charm is in his stately verse, which cannot be reproduced in a translation. What a critic of great acumen says about the impossibility of a complete appreciation of "Lycidas" or "Paradise Lost" by any save a true-born native ear is quite true. Milton, it is not surprising then, has found few translators in other tongues. To take this count y alone, India has not a single translation into any one of its numerous languages, while it possesses many translations of Shakespeare not into its various languages alone but also into its dialects. It is curious that in Germany Milton obtained recognition before even Shakespeare was heard of there. But when the Germans had once heard of the great dramatist, they of course took to him more kindly than to any other, and he has found in that people his most appreciative and enthusiastic readers next after his own people.

Probably the reason of the early recognition of Milton in Germany is his great learning which naturally has much attraction for that erudite people. But this learning has been the greatest hinderance to his popularity with most people. He is the most learned and scholarly among poets and has assimilated all that is best to be found among his predecessors. The great Greek tragedians, the famous Roman epic poet Virgil, the medieval and Rennaissance Italian poets, and many others found their best thoughts reproduced in his poems. We have only to run our eyes over the pages of Todd, who has been most painstaking in tracing these conscious parallelisms in his elaborate variorum edition of the poet, to realise the debt he owed to his great predecessors of ancient Greece and Rome, and other countries, and his immense and minute learning among these poets. Indeed, these borrowings were turned to very strange account by William Lauder, a Scotch adventurer in London, about three-quarters of a century after Milton's death, who most malignantly exaggerated and distorted them into plagiarisms and charged the poet posthumously with intellectual incapacity and moral obliquity and want of originality in passing off other people's thoughts as his own! Lauder succeeded for a time in making an impression chiefly because he had the support of a far greater name than his own, that of Dr. Johnson. But not resting content with some superficial borrowings he grew bolder and inserted lines from a Latin translation of "Paradise Lost" into passages from some late and obscure Latin poets in order to show that Milton had copied his ideas from the latter! This was exposed; Lauder disappeared and Johnson suffered in the discredit of his protege, for which he took ample revenge, so to say, on Milton by writing much later that singularly hostile criticism of him in his "Lives of the Poets," which did much lasting damage to the poet's reputation in an uncritical age. Lauder, of course, could not see, but such a man as Johnson at least should have seen, that these borrowings were one of the charms of Milton. He touched nothing that he did not adorn, and in borrowing he almost always improved the thought and expressions of even such poets as Æschylus, Virgil and Dante. He borrowed not because he was poor in thoughts and poetical expressions, but because he was so rich in learning, and so far from concealing he wanted to show that he knew the older poets perfectly. Tennyson comes up to Milton in this, and the rich collection of parallelisms in his poems from the earlier writers made by the late lamented Prof. Churton Collins, proves him to be our most learned poet after Milton. Lauder had not the sense to see that the scholar's flavour of literary reminiscence which hangs about in the words and images of Milton's epic is one of its chief beauties. But to appreciate this properly requires great scholarship in the reader, and all readers are not scholars. As Mark Pattison says "an appreciation of Milton is the last reward of consumate scholarship." It is because consummate scholars are rare that Milton is not admired and appreciated at his proper worth as he deserves. As the same critic says, we should "choose to be represented at the international congress of world poets by Shakespeare and Milton; Shakespeare first and next Milton." It is but proper that we should like to celebrate such a unique literary event on the tercentenary of the second greatest poet of our people; and we in India have some additional reason, because we have special interest in Milton's memory as his last lineal descendant lies buried in this country at Madras where his direct posterity disappeared with him.

P. R. K.

TOWN HALL.

The Rafalewski Concert.

A CROWDED house assembled last evening at the Town Hall to listen to the delightful treat provided by this marvellous artist and Miss Lili Sharp. The programme was a long and most trying one for the performers, but for those in the audience it seemed much too short, as shown by the encores demanded, to some of which these artistes kindly responded. The concert from start to finish was a grand exhibition of high-class music, such as is seldom heard in Bombay, and both M. Rafalewski and his highly talented wife threw their heart and soul into every one of the many items they undertook to perform in the short space of a couple of hours. As a violinist M. Rafalewski stands in the foremost rank, while as a vocalist and pianist it would be difficult to find his equals. Miss Lili Sharp is the possessor of a fine voice and she knows well how to use it. Whether in the pathetic rendering of Tosti's "Good-bye," "Songs my mother tanght me" or in the laughing song, the duet "Trust her not" in which she was associated with M. Rafalewski, or the Scottish ballad "I'm owre young to marry yet," she carried the audience with her and so great was the charm of her simple, unaffected, yet captivating and exquisite rendering of her songs, that vociferous applause greeted every item and undeniable encores almost compelled her to return.

The concert concluded at so late an hour that it is not possible to venture on a detailed criticism of every part of the programme, and where all the pieces were excellent, both in their character and execution, it is indeed difficult to choose some to the neglect of the rest. In his masterly handling of his most difficult instrument M. Rafalewski certainly proved himself the King of the Violin. In his opening piece "Traumerei" (Dreaming) his sympathetic bowing, which was given greater effect to by the use of the Mute, seemed to carry away his audience into the land of dreams; while his marvellous double stopping, trick playing and revelry in harmonies, as exhibited in some of his other violin solos, simply astonished his listeners and led to a desire to know how he managed it. Throughout his performances there was not a false or jarring note, and when it is remembered that he rendered the most difficult compositions by some of the greatest masters, bristling with the most trying and intricate passages, which taxed not only his energy but his skill to the very utmost—and yet rendered it all without a note of music before him, his performances on this king of instruments can only be fitly described as marvellous in the extreme. As a pianist, too, M. Rafalewski won the admiration of his audience. To prove that the left hand can be developed by practice, so as to be as strong as the right in execution on the piano he undertook the rendering with the left hand alone of an Etude, his own composition, and so brilliant was his execution that doubtless many pianists in last evening's audience will be led to devote more of their practice hours to the achievement of like results. His masterly rendering of his solo from the "Midsummer Night's Dream (Mendelssohn-Liszt), in which the well known Wedding March was spendidly executed, with a delightful arrangement of the most exquisite variations, was an exhibition of fingering and technique such as has been seldom heard in this City before. And as a vocalist, too, M. Rafalewski was most successful in his rendering of Capel's charming song "Love could I only tell thee," in which his fine baritone voice was heard to great advantage, while in the duets "The Syren and the Friar" and "Trust her not" his voice blended most harmoniously with that of Miss Lili Sharp.

Miss Lili Sharp has won the highest opinions wherever she has sung. She has a well trained and bell-like voice and her pure notes, whether in the higher or lower ranges, and her clear articulation tend to make her singing most enjoyable. In addition to delighting her audience last evening with her songs, she played in the most sympathetic manner possible all the piano accompaniments to M. Rafalewski's violin solos. It is matter for great regret that these two high-class artistes cannot now appear again in this City, owing to engagements in Calcutta, but should they happen to visit Bombay again they may be certain of the best patronage.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Erection Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 8.

The "Pioneer" says that there does not seem to be much chance of work being resumed this cold weather upon the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta. The foundations stand deserted on the Maidan, and unless the Trustees adopt some vigorous line of action, the superstructure will not begin to rise for a long time to come.

If the Architect, Sir William Emerson, and a representative of an expert engineering committee, had met and discussed the modified plans, some tangible result might have followed; but as matters now present themselves, a sort of "impasse" has been reached. It should be possible, however, to adjust conflicting opinions as to the site, weight of building and materials to be used.

Perhaps the most important point which the Trustees have to settle is the question of ways and means. If the money available is insufficient for a Hall of the huge dimensions projected by Lord Curzon, a more modest building might be accepted as a suitable memorial to the great Queen. It would be a fatal mistake to embark upon a scheme which might come to a second standstill, a few years hence, for want of funds.

HON. MR. S. H. BILGRAMI.

Return to Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Hussain Bilgrami, Member of the Secretary of State's Council, arrived at Hyderabad, after a lengthened stay in England, yesterday evening, when the platform of the Hyderabad station was crowded with friends to welcome him. Among those present were :—Mr. Aziz Mirza, Mr. Fazil Muraj, Mr. Sorabji, Mr. Nund Lall, Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, Mr. Mahomed Hussain Bilgrami, Mr. H. Cooney, Mr. G. Warner, Mr. Dos Santos, Mr. Sirajul Hassan, Mr. Mirza Mehdi, Nawab Sirtaj Jung, Nawab Khedive Jung, Nawab Hakim-ud-Dowlah, Nawab Major Maher-ud-Dowlah, Nawab Captain Vazir Yar-ud-Dowlah and Nawab Nizamat Jung.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Hussain Bilgrami looked cheerful and in good spirits. His stay in England appeared to have benefited his health in a marked degree. Having had a good hand shake all round, he entered the carriage and drove away with Nawab Khedive Jung.

THE TOR KHAN DISPUTE.

Settlement Arrived at.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

News from Afghanistan represents the Afghans as chuckling over the terms of the settlement of the Tor Khan dispute. It was announced nearly five months ago that British and Afghan escorts would, as before, be exchanged at Tor Khan. But the real difficulty related to the proprietary rights over the springs which supply water to the Landi Kotal and Landi Khana forts. The Indian Government then recognised that the springs were in the Amir's territory, but there still remained a hitch as to the precise terms of settlement, which was removed about two months ago. The terms of the arrangement, according to Afghan reports, are that the Indian Government will not only acknowledge the sovereign rights of Habibullah over the springs, but also pay rent to the Amir for utilising their waters for water-works, reservoir and tanks for watering animals situated near Landi Khana, that the Amir will be at liberty to stop the water-supply when his own forces are in need of water, and that the springs will be guarded by Afghan troops with the exception of the recognition of proprietary rights of the Amir. All these terms are now in favour of the Amir.

FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 8.

A destructive fire broke out last night in the house of Mr. Pallister, Station Master of the Rangoon Railway station. The outbreak was due to a petrol lamp bursting.

Mr. Pallister, in his attempt to throw the lamp into the compound, got his face and hands badly burnt. The house was entirely destroyed, along with the household furniture, a London bicycle, typewriter and Rs. 3,000 worth of jewellery.

The cab of an engine, standing on the railway line at the back of the burning house, also caught fire, and a large railway shed stored with petrol, and a quantity of rolling stock were at one time in great danger of destruction and were only saved by the wind not blowing in their direction. The engine was saved by the Municipal Fire Brigade, who worked splendidly and confined the flames to the building attacked.

The damage to the house, which belonged to the Burma Railway Company, was roughly estimated at Rs. 3,000 and Mr. Pallister's property was not insured.

AMERICAN COTTON.

A Success in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 8.

The first public auction of American cotton grown in the Punjab Canal Colonies has been a success and the experiment will now go forward. The price obtained was about 25 per cent. better than the price obtainable for Indian cotton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The 2nd Royal West Kents landed at Calcutta on the 7th instant from Singapore, and will remain there for two months prior to proceeding to Lebong.

The R. A. Field Artillery Practice Camp will, for the future, be held annually at Kotri, instead of at Jungshahi.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of second-class accommodation to British non-commissioned officers of classes 3 and 4 when travelling on duty from port to port, within Indian limits.

The following postings and leave for Cantonment Magistrates are ordered :—Major G. P. R. Beaman is transferred to Rawalpindi; Captain Little to Mhow; Major E. St. A. Wake is placed on deputation for six months under the Nizam's Government, as Special Relief Commissioner; Captain P. N. Leslie to act for Major Wake at Secunderabad; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. C. Leslie is placed on deputation with the Octroi Committee at Cawnpore, and Captain W. K. H. Campbell to act for him at Chakrata.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Board considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the relinquishment of certain lands to the west of the B. B. and C. I. Rail. way on the Kennedy Sea Face required for Railway purposes. It was resolved to inform the Municipal Commissioner that the Board had no objection to the resumption of the lands.

IMPROVEMENT OF FORT NORTH.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard withdrew the following motion which stood in his name :—"That the Chairman be requested to expedite the preparation of the plans for the Improvement of Fort North and to inform the Board when he proposes to place these plans before the Board."

The Board considered Circular No. 300 of 1908 in the matter of removal of idols from Shree Hareshwar Temple.

It was resolved to give one month's notice to those concerned.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved the following proposition : "That in the event of Plot No. 38 on the Colaba Reclamation becoming vacant, it be added to Plot No. 37 and the whole converted into a Garden for the recreation of the residents in the Reclamation."

After some discussion, a modified proposition was carried to the effect that the Chairman be requested to report how, in the event of Plots 36 and 37 being reserved for recreation purposes, he would propose to lay them out, and to submit a statement of final results and an estimate of maintenance charges.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 24th November :—

Read the following letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, of the 23rd November.

"I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the serious epidemic of Malaria that has attacked the Island of Bombay.

There has been a serious loss of life and health, while grave embarrassment has been caused to the business of the City and the trade of the port. In these circumstances His Excellency in Council has decided that immediate action should be taken to investigate the causes of the outbreak and to devise measures of prevention for the future, and I am to invite your Board to co-operate with Government in carrying out the necessary enquiries.

It is proposed to depute an expert medical officer with a suitable staff to conduct the investigations which may occupy about 18 months. He will have the use of the Parel Laboratory, the Director of which will supervise the technical side of his researches. Government desire to associate with the selected officer a small Committee representing the public bodies whose functions would be to assist with their local knowledge, to advise as regards the execution of the preventive measures which he may propose for adoption, and to communicate with the respective bodies as to any steps that can be taken by them. The Government propose that the Committee should consist of one representative of each of the following bodies : the Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Improvement Trust, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and I am to ask that you will be good enough to communicate with as little delay as possible the name of the gentleman whom you would propose as the representative of your Board.

The successful prosecution of the investigation, more especially as regards the carrying out of preventive measures, cannot be ensured without the complete co-operation of the bodies concerned which, in addition to being large employers of labour, exercise control over considerable areas of land. The Governor in Council feels assured that he can confidently rely on your Board for the degree of assistance that is essential to the success of the proposed measures."

With reference to para. 3 of the letter, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the proposal that the Chairman be appointed to represent the Board in the matter; and this was agreed to. It was accordingly resolved.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Board will be glad to co-operate in the manner suggested and they nominate the Chairman of the Board as their representative.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 28th July, papers underlying Circular on the following letter, with accompaniments, from the Engineer, dated 9th November :—

Re : Revised Mathew Road Scheme XXVII.

In reply to your letter of 15th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith plans and the estimate of cost of the scheme.

The increase in the estimate is mainly due to the cost of acquisition, which has been considerably increased over the original estimates, owing mainly to the award in case of Bai Jerbai's property. The total of the scheme is now—

Acquisition	Rs.	12,73,500
Roads and Engineering ...	,,	72,951
Total	Rs...	13,46,451
Mathew Road Street Scheme, Scheme XXVII.		
Cost of Acquisition	Rs.	12,73,500
Roads and Engineering Works—		
80 feet Road, 10,045 square yards at Rs. 4 ...	Rs.	40,180
60 ,, ,, 4,237 ,, 4·9 ...	,,	20,916
10 ,,Passages, 1,156,, 5 ,,	,,	5,780
Repairs to Mathew Road—		
Levelling and Road-making...	,,	538
Filling in of site	,,	5,537
Grand Total, Rs...		13,46,451

Read the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated 11th November.

By Trust Resolution dated 28th July the Report of the Improvement Committee on the revised Scheme which provides for an 80" road and for straightening the alignment at the Queen's Road end was adopted, the revised estimate being Rs.12,34,755.

Since then the Collector has made his award in the case known as "Scott's Stables," the property of Bai Jerbai Wadia, the largest case in the scheme and the amount (Rs. 4,23, 694) exceeds the estimated sum by Rs. 96,463 (including contingencies). It is necessary therefore to still further revise the estimate which now amounts to Rs. 13,46,451, to which the sanction of the Board is necessary before the revised scheme goes forward to Government for sanction.

Resolution—The revised estimate for Rs.13,46,451 is sanctioned and the revised scheme should be forwarded to Government as proposed.

THE French Government has forwarded to the Board of Trade a series of awards for the Captain and crew of the Liverpool steamer "Volturne" in recognition of their gallant rescue of the shipwrecked crew of the French vessel "La Champagne."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECEMBER 5.

SIR CHARLES BAYLEY, having resumed charge of the office of Resident at Hyderabad, paid a formal visit to His Highness the Nizam last Wednesday at the Chow Mahla Palace. Receiving an urgent message from Government House, Sir Charles left this morning for Calcutta, where he is a guest of the Viceroy. He is expected to return on the 10th instant.

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His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, who is now on his annual tour of inspection, arrives here on the 17th instant. He will be entertained at a banquet by the Hon'ble the Resident, for which arrangements are already being made.

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A man by the name of Mootialswamy, who committed housebreaking and theft in Esa Meah Bazaar, was placed yesterday before Mr. Gabriel, the Superintendent, Residency Bazaars, and was remanded after some evidence was taken.

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An excellent departure was made this year during the private annual examination at All Saints' Institution. Instead of the several masters taking up different classes, the Principal and Rector—Fathers Biancoti and Mariani—reserved this work to themselves from yesterday. The examiners being Priests, parents of children who fail to pass will hesitate to make unpleasant remarks about partiality and so on.

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It turns out to be true about the Brahmin Engineering Expert who is being imported from Bombay. The salary fixed for this gentleman is Rs. 3,500 per mensem, and it may be taken therefore that his professional abilities will be correspondingly high.

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The other evening I was walking past the anicut in the bed of the River Musi, facing the bungalow of the First Assistant Resident, when I discovered to my horror a black coffin there quite unattended, and on getting to the Residency Escort lines, people told me that it contained the body of an Eurasian named Jones, who was alleged to have died under suspicious circumstances, and that the corpse had been brought by the Police from Kotabusti, where the deceased used to live. I was further told that the Police Surgeon was to hold a post-mortem examination, and that that was why the coffin was kept there. It was bad enough, in all conscience, to leave a dead body to take care of itself before being examined and consigned to the grave; but that the post-mortem examination should take place in the open, speaks very badly for the evidence of civilisation in the Hyderabad State. The autopsy was to be performed in the bed of the river, not because the Police Hospital near Darul Suffa was washed away during the September floods, but because no dead body is allowed to be taken to or through the City. The latter fact eloquently appeals to Government for the necessity of having a suburban Police Hospital. I understand that the Director of H. H. Nizam's Medical Department is against re-occupying the buildings hitherto utilized for the Afzulgunj Hospital and that he is looking about for a suitable site. Assuming that this is so, I would suggest that the Hospital buildings which are in ruins be converted into a Suburban Police Hospital. It will not take a very large sum to put what remains into ship-shape, the operating theatre which exists being devided for use as a morgue as well as for post-mortem purposes.

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The defence of Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz, of the Secunderabad District Police, andof a Constable of the Railway Police, both of whom are charged with the offence of torturing a butcher named Ismail Sahib, closed yesterday before Mr. E. B. Howell, the Sessions Judge, who has fixed next Monday for argument, when probably judgment will be pronounced. Mr. B. Venugopal, B.A., B.L., appeared for the accused, and Messrs. Krishnamacharry and Abdul Rahim, B.A., B.L., for the prosecution.

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I hear from a semi-official source that the Editor of the late "Deccan Gazette" has addressed the Prime Minister on the subject of the prevailing distress, for the alleviation of which he has offered some suggestions, all pointing —strange to relate to an increase in the revenue of the State and at the same time the relief of the sufferers. The Editor urges four points on the consideration of H. H. Nizam's Government—(1) that the system of exempting gazetted officials and other well-to-do citizens from paying Customs duties should be abolished, the privilege being confined only to His Highness, to the Resident, and to the Minister; (2) that income-tax should be introduced as is done by the British Government; (3) that Municipal taxes should be levied on all landed properties, except those belonging to the Crown; and (4) that the exportation of grain to foreign markets should be temporarily prohibited. The intrinsic value of these suggestions is apparent, but we must see what value the Government places on them. There is another suggestion, however, which might with advantage be acted upon, which I beg leave to place before the authorities concerned. It is this : why insist upon providing heads of departments with motor cars added to a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 each, and thus to revive in another and more expensive form that bugbear on the Treasury which Mr. Walker, not many years ago, regarded and condemned as unjustified—I mean the Amira Stables. The money spent on and diverted to payment for these cars, added to the monthly drain on the State coffers, would make a handsome surplus to go towards the relief of suffering humanity. The wonder is that the Editor above mentioned did not consider it fit to embody this amongst his suggestions. I suppose he did not care to be responsible for causing inconvenience to heads of departments! Who knows if the same reason may not prevail with the Government and thus discount the suggestion, as it now has Mr. Walker's approval and is therefore a measure of Finance.—may be, of economy? But in this connection it cannot be forgotten that the abolition of the Amira Stables was also a measure of Finance!

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A sad story has reached me of an European Nurse attached to the Afzulgunj Hospital. The poor woman recently fell sick and put herself under treatment with the consent and knowledge of her superiors. Three days ago she received—while lying ill and in a precarious condition—a letter stating that, in the opinion of the doctors, her ailment was such that, even if she recovered, she would never again be able to do the work of a nurse, and that consequently her services were dispensed with. It is said that this unfortunate Nurse has served the Hospital for seventeen years, which should in itself entitle her to some humane consideration. The poor woman has six young children, and the effect of the letter in question on her mind, in her present serious condition of health, can be better imagined than described.

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The greater portion of a quarter of a century ago, Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung obtained a decree against Sowcar Raja Sivlal Motilal for 46 lakhs of rupees with interest. The Defendant thereafter kept the execution pending by making various appeals. Early this year Plaintiff applied to the High Court for execution of the decree, which by now has about doubled. Messrs. F. X. and C. J. dosSantos, Barristers-at-Law, who appeared for the defendant, opposed the application on the ground that his client's appeal was before the Full Bench of the High Court and that therefore the execution of the decree should be stayed. The Court (Nawab Zoolcadar Jung) consented to this, but ordered that the Defendant should furnish security to the extent of the Plaintiff's claim. Against this order the Defendant, through his Counsel, appealed to the Nizam, and His Highness thereupon instructed the High Court not to insisit in demanding security, as the financial status of Raja Sivlal was in itself a sufficient guarantee. The appeal was argued last Tuesday before a Full Bench of the High Court, composed of Nawab Hakim-ud-Doula (presiding), Nawab Zoolcadar Jung, and Rai Balmukand, when there was an imposing array of lawyers present. The Appellant was represented by Mr. Lincoln (Lucknow) and Messrs. F. X. and C. J. dos Santos, Barristers-at-Law, and two High Court Vakils. For the Respondent appeared Mr. Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law (Bombay), Mr. Humayun Mirza, Barrister-at-Law, and four Vakils of the High Court. In opening his case, Mr. Lincoln spoke in Hindustani and astonished everybody with his admittedly superb oratory. On Thursday he again addressed the Court on questions of fact and law and closed his arguments. To-day Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin will make his reply.

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Last Thursday the feast of St. Francis Xavier was celebrated as usual with that display of enthusiasm which does honour alike to the celebrants and to the memory of that great Saint—the Apostle of the Indies. The Vicar-General sang a High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral at Secunderabad, which was suitably decorated for the occasion. In Chudderghat, High Mass was sung by the Parish Priest, during which 27 Native Christian girls and 33 boys received their first Communion. This was certainly a most solemn way of commemorating the Apostle of the Indies, whose attachment to the Natives of India is historical, while it also shows the zeal and care exercised by the present Parish Priest over his charges.

THE BUTLER MEMORIAL.

To be Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 8.

With reference to Mr. Butler, Foreign Secretary of India, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says :—

We are informed that Mr. Butler, while in Lucknow recently, was approached by his friends with a view to ascertaining his wishes as to the form of the memorial by which they desired to commemorate his great interest in Oudh generally and in Lucknow in particular. Mr. Butler let it be understood that, while he was greatly touched by the kindness of his friends, it was his wish for various reasons that no further steps should be taken in the matter.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Steady Improvement Maintained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

The improvement in the coal trade is still maintained. Bengal Giridih 23 5/8, Carboni 30 1/2, Bengal 1,070, Bhilgora 19 1/4, East India 330, Kosoonda and Nayadee 58 1/2, New Birbum 57 1/2, Raneegunge 27 1-4, Borrea (Ordinary) 23 1/2, and Equitable (Ordinary) 74 1/2 are the latest quotations.

Government Paper 3 1-2 per cent. is available at 94 15 and Bank D. D. at 1s. 3 15-16d.

I. M. S. POSTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

COLONEL H.St. C. Carruthers to be P.M. O., Abbottabad and Sialkot Brigades, temporarily, Colonel O. Todd to be P. M. O., Bangalore, in his place, and Colonel W. O. Harm to be P. M. O., Secunderbad Division, vice Todd.

SIR L. HARE AT DINAJPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Replying to addresses at Dinajpur yesterday, Sir Lancelot Hare pointed out that it was within the power of all to aid in putting down outrages and that until this had been done the attention of Government officers must necessarily be diverted from ordinary work and schemes of great importance be delayed.

ACCORDING to Reuter, the Russian Government has decided to introduce a Bill in the Duma authorising the admission of foreign Protestant clergymen to official posts in Russia without previously requiring them to become Russian subjects.

ACCORDING to the Washington Bureau of Manufactures, a Japanese company has discovered that volcanic ash, in combination with Portland cement, is an excellent material for building work in salt water. It is claimed that the mixture possesses greater tensile strength than cement-mortar alone, and does not permit the percolation of water.

Mr. John H. Mackintosh, who died recently was an enthusiastic balloonist, and was one of the party in the car of the balloon Victoria, which burst at a height of 2,000 feet and dropped to the ground in sight of the spectators at the Crystal Palace in 1891. Two of the persons in the car were killed but Mr Mackintosh recovered from his injuries.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

Some Interesting Play.

A most interesting series of games were played at Pyrke's Saloon on Monday night by Mr. Fred. Weiss, who gave a start of 200 in 300 to three local amateurs. He was seen in very much better form than on the previous occasion and in each game made a break of over a century, though he was beaten in the last by a margin of seven points. A large number were present and proved most appreciative, too much so perhaps as, to the amusement of some who spotted it, they vociferously applauded a run through which was palpably meant for a pot—and this was not the only one!

The first to meet the professional was Mr. Johnson, who is thought to be the best of our amateurs, and it was only after a brilliant finish that the Australian managed to beat him. For some time Weiss could not get going and his best breaks were 13,28 when he unluckily miss-cued, 22 and 37 when he missed an easy pot, whereas Johnson made 12 off the red, 10 and 18 after which the score stood 263 to 107. The professional now, however, rose to the occasion and went away smoothly to 98 when the balls were touching. The new rule about playing of the cushion instead of spotting again has not yet come into force so he went away to his century in 5min. 20 secs. and eventually to 115 in two more minutes. This brought the score to 265-222 and Johnson looked like running out till he broke down at 21. Weiss at once got going again, after some excitement through the red hanging over the pocket before dropping, and caught his opponent at 46 when he brought off a pretty cannon from the cushion. When within nine of game he broke down with a break of 69, and Johnson failing, ran out the next time by 300 to 289. Weiss averaged 23 and Johnson 6·8.

Mr. Louth not being present, his place was taken by Mr. Hargreaves for the next game and made a good show as Weiss came out with an average of 28 this time to the other's 5·5. Weiss was first to get going with 37 and 12 to which Hargreaves replied with 13 and 16 before the former came to the table for his best break till then. In-offs took him to 64, and playing so carefully for position that he did not have to make a really difficult stroke, he passed the hundred in nine minutes. Through a kiss he broke down at 122. A 29 and 49 followed, with 13 and 14 to the other and again 27 to Weiss when he just lost the red in balk but ran out with 13 at his next, winning by 300 to 268.

After making a very bad start, Mr. Avery in the third played a capital game running almost level for the last 40. Neither could get going and 32 by Avery was the best for thirteen visits each during which Weiss made a sequence of 16, 19, 17 and 20. Avery put up 11 and then Weiss in rather a lucky break put up his best in Bombay. Just as he reached the century he was fortunate in running through the red after missing a longish pot, and nine later lost the white. He went on with the red to 133 when the score stood 260 to 250. Nearly caught up, Avery put together a nice break of 25 responded to with 13 and 30. A 10 by the amateur bringing him within three of game and then a cannon missed by his opponent saw Avery winner by 300 to 293. Weiss averaged 16 and Avery 5·3.

After this Mr. Weiss again gave his exhibition of fancy strokes, potting all three balls at one stroke, masse shots, &c. which sent everyone away well contented.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, 12th December :—

A Class Handicap.—Course No. 1, plus 42, start at 3-30 p. m.

B Class Handicap.—Course No. 29, plus 42, start at 3-50 p. m.

C Class Handicap.—Course No. 29, plus 14, start at 3-40 p. m.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 8.

Fitzgrafton, 3 to 1 for win, evens for place.
Mallard, 4 to 1 for win and 6 to 4 on for place.
Misty Mora, 7 to 1 for win and 6 to 4 against for place.
Ballard, 8 to 1 for win and 2 to 1 for place.
Wandin, 10 to 1 for win and 2 to 1 for place.
Twelves to one hundreds for the rest.

HARRIS CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The following are the Batting and Bowling averages of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools Cricket Club which has won the "Harris Challenge Shield" for the sixth time this season. This School has achieved an unprecedented success in Cricket by winning the "Harris Challenge Shield" five times during these last six years.

BATTING AVERAGE.

	No. of Innings.	Total Score.	Most in Innings.	Not outs.	Average.	
D D Driver	12	332	100	3	36	8
K H Contractor	11	272	100	1	27	2
H J Khan	9	154	51	3	25	6
R D Writer	11	211	59	2	23	4
M D Mistry	5	34	9	3	12	0
T R Parekh	10	105	31	1	11	6
K T Raja	8	56	17	2	9	3
J P Shroff	8	46	21	1	5	7
L P Patel	5	18	5	1	4	5
D F Kathock	3	16	8	...	4	3
J Sganporia	2	4	3	...	2	0

BOWLING AVERAGE.

	No. of Balls.	Mds.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.	
D D Driver	268	9	142	28	5	2
R D Writer	562	21	235	36	6	5
B J Parbhoo	162	8	113	15	7	5
R S Panthaky	102	6	103	11	9	3

MILLIONS SPENT ON HUNTING.

The cost of hunting in the United Kingdom amounts to more than £3,650,000 per annum, said Mr. Howard Martin in his presidental address to the Surveyors' Institution held in London recently.

"There are in the kingdom," he added, "about 450 hunting establishments, and according to published statistics the cost of maintaining all the stag and fox hounds amount to £500,000 a year. The cost of the hunters kept in connection with the various packs amounts to at least £3, 150,000 a year. In some of the counties the hounds are out once a week on the average, but in the most fashionable counties this average is greatly exceeded.

"The material benefits conferred directly and indirectly on the rural districts by hunting are considerable, and in many cases are a valuable addition to the wages fund at a time when wages are lowest and work is slackest."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 8.

The depression affecting Kashmir yesterday has almost disappeared. Clouds have decreased considerably in the hills in Upper India, skies now being clear in nearly the whole country.

Humidity is in excess in the Punjab and Sind and in defect in the greater part of the Peninsula; temperature is still normal, or in defect in Burma and North-East India.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely in the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Very light cloud has appeared in Lower Sind but skies remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Kotah and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in excess in Sind and generally normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and either equal to or slightly below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Bombay and above the average at the other stations. Temperature has fallen and is generally lower than usual both during the day and at night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains generally in defect. Tempertaure has risen and both the maximum and minimum are now normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions in the south-west of the Bay have disappeared and weather has been everywhere fine and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Roshire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (7th)	80·2	69·1	...	0.18
Multan	72·8	49·0	...	0.00
Rawalpindi	69·4	37 9	...	0·00
Lahore	74·4	42·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	73·3	40·6	...	0·00
Ambala	73·0	46·0	...	0·00
Delhi	74·2	50·2	...	0·00
Agra	75·0	49·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	77·3	46·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	79·0	53·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	77·9	45 0	...	0·00
Allahabad	77·6	46·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	77·6	43·8	...	0.00
Karachi	79 0	63·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	74·4	50·7	...	0·03
Jaipur	77·7	50·1	...	0·16
Kotah	80·5	53·6	...	0·00
Bhuj	80 1	58·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	79 3	61·7	...	0·00
Veraval	84·7	58·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	83·9	50·2	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	86·6	55·5	...	0·00
Surat	87·6	62·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	86 6	56·7	...	0·00
Deesa	85·8	47 9	...	0·00
Neemuch	80·0	45·8	...	...
Indore	81·1	48·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	77·5	44·3	...	...
Sangor	72·6	52·5	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	81·1	49·2	...	0·03
Khandwa	86·7	50 6	...	0·07
Akola	86·7	51·1	...	...
Amraoti	83·8	50·3	...	...
Nagpur	82·6	51·6	...	...
Chanda	81·5	48·5	...	0 00
Bhoor	79·7	54·1	...	0·00
Bombay	82·5	66·3	...	0 00
Ratnagiri	85·3	62·9	...	0·20
Marmugao	85·0	65·7	...	0.00
Karwar	87·8	60·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	88·4	50·6	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	84·4	52·5	...	0·00
Poona	85·0	52·8	...	0·27
Sholapur	84·3	56·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	85·7	54·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	83·3	55·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	84·2	53·2	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·9	51·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	82·3	55·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	89 2	68·4	...	0·03
Calicut	87·3	69·6	...	0·59
Cochin	88·7	73·3	...	1·21
Colombo	88·0	73·0	...	3·79
Minicoy	82·6	64·8	...	0·03
Bellary	87·0	57·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	86·2	63·1	...	0·02
Madras	82·5	62·5	...	12·26
Bangalore	82·8	56·3	...	0·08
Coimbatore	87·9	62·8	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	87·1	68·3	...	0·02
Negapatam	80·9	74·5	...	4·09

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th December was 30·028 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MELBA AND HER MEANING.

"The word 'Melba' has come to mean more than an artist possessed of perhaps the most perfect vocal organ of her day," writes Mr. Filson Young in the "Saturday Review." "It has come to mean crowded audiences, doubled prices, long packed lines of motor-cars and carriages, rows upon rows of waiting footmen, flowers, emotions, a golden superfluity of money, and that touch of solemnity with which we crown our enthusiasms. In a word, Melba has become a convention; and in raising her to that level the Anglo-Saxon world has conferred upon her the most cherished patent at its disposal.

"Everything that Melba means could be seen and studied in the Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon, when many thousands of people spent thousands of pounds and thousands of hours of life to hear her sing a few songs of farewell before her departure for an absence of two years from our shores.

"The ugliest and most expensive building in London, the loveliest and most expensive voice in the world; thousands of pounds, thousands of people, with the busy unemployed shivering and gliding in a haunting circle round the Albert Hall, and having no doubt their own thoughts on the matter—these make the available material for the consideration of what Melba means in her relation to life and music at this time.

IS MELBA A MUSICIAN?

"I have described Melba as an artist, which she undoubtedly is; but I very much doubt whether she could justly be described as a musician in the highest sense of the word. To the investors of nine hundred out of every thousand pounds that was spent in hearing her the other day, this statement will appear to be untrue; some will feel it to be impertinent, more will consider it amazingly ignorant, and not a few will regard it as a kind of faint blasphemy and in rather bad taste. Yet it is not impertinent to examine critically the title to so gigantic a reputation as Melba has achieved. I am not ignorant on the subject of music; I have too much reverence for elements of truth and beauty in musical art to be capable of blasphemy; and with all earnestness and sobriety I affirm that although Melba's voice is the most beautiful that I in my day and generation have heard her influence upon musical art and taste in this country has been on the whole an undesirable and mischievous influence.

THE SINGING AND THE SONG.

"It seems a horribly ungrateful thing to write while I am still stirred with the memory of those most beautiful tones, so deliciously human and yet so unearthly in their sweetness, and it seems a dangerously narrow and pedantic view to take of an artistic gift that has the magnificent power of evoking such huge human enthusiasms and affections. But it is necessary in the case of a singer who, successfully or otherwise, offers her voice for gold to distinguish between the singer and the singing, the singing and the song.

"In describing some of the things for which the word 'Melba' stands I omitted one and perhaps the most important of all the things with which her name is associated in my mind—the gramophone. Is is true that there are few singers or performers of any great eminence who have not played or sung into the gramophone, and who in doing so have not (in my opinion) committed the sin of blasphemy" but I think that no one has done so much to make that deadly instrument popular as Melba has done, and that therefore she is the greatest sinner."

THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

"This title," writes Mr. Adrian Ross in the "World," "is not original, even as the heading to an article. It has been used, I believe, as the name of a book on the treatment of domestic servants. The original meaning of the phrase was far other. In the days of slavery of the patriarchal kind manservants and maidservants were part of the household, and even part of the family. They considered their masters and mistresses, because they were liable to arbitrary punishment if they did not, and also because they had grown up with them or their children. Their masters and mistresses considered them, because they could not be dismissed, and it was not usual to sell them. The stranger within the gates was then a hired servant if a servant at all.

"Many good people have sought to apply Scriptural precepts as to the treatment of servants—that is, of slaves—to our own singular class of domestic servants, and have most often failed. They have laid it down that we are to treat our servants as human beings, as brothers and sisters, and identify ourselves with their feelings, taking an

BY THE WAY

THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Not the least remarkable thing about the late Dowager Empress of China was her name. Someone has pointed out that it took exactly half the alphabet, twisted, doubled, and trebled into fourteen syllables, to express in writing her full appellation. It was no wonder, therefore, that in the columns of the "Court Gazette" she was sometimes referred to as "Tze-hsiyu, &c.," but generally only as "the Empress." For her entire cognomen, Tze-hsiyu-k'ang-yi-chao-yu-chuang-ch'eng-shou-kung-ching-hsien-ch'ung-usi, was distinctly too difficult to be attempted often, to say nothing of economical considerations of space.

WHAT THE DOWAGER EMPRESS LOOKED LIKE.

The late Dowager Empress was once described by an American Minister to China as Tzehi the Good, and he ranked her with the most virtuous and amiable monarchs of history. This, however, was not the general opinion concerning her. The Dowager Empress was seventy-four, and up to quite recently had raven hair without a single grey lock. She was of above the medium height, large-boned, her eyes dark, her complexion subolive, and her feet, contrary to the Chinese custom, of the natural size. Her voice, however, was harsh, and she was singularly found of jewellery. Three Emperors have done homage to Tzehi. Li Hung Chang on one occasion addressed a famous ode to his Royal mistress, in which he praised her stature, her neck, her teeth, and her splendid robes.

"THE HAPPY REGION OF A MYRIAD YEARS."

In China they bury at their leisure, and the most elaborate coffins, thick and solid, as they had need be under the circumstances, are prepared by every Chinese during his lifetime. They are carefully stored in readiness for the time of dissolution, and exhibited as part of the household furniture. Imperial personages erect mausoleums in readiness to receive their dust. The Empress had more than one, but the special favourite, which she was constantly repairing and beautifying, is situated in "The Happy Region of a Myriad Years," upon the Western Hills, near Pekin.

THE WHITE HORSE AT UFFINGTON.

There was recently some correspondence with reference to the White Horse cut in the chalk of the Berkshire Downs above Uffington. Mr. Beresford R Heaton now, at the request of the Earl of Craven, publishes through "Country Life" the following facts; Lord Craven holds an old plan of the White Horse and from time to time, and as occasion may require, this ancient monument is properly scoured and carefully preserved in its original shape. Owing to the recent wet weather the grass round the White Horse had grown unusually long, and the monument was in consequence not easily seen from a distance. A few weeks ago the scouring was properly carried out, and the White Horse is now as distinct as ever it was. Nothing, therefore, it will be seen, could be further from the fact than any impression that this ancient monument was through neglect gradually disappearing.

TOO MUCH BATH AND SOAP.

In a little book, "Vital Economy; or, How to Conserve Your Strength," issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin, the author, Dr. J. H. Clarke, deals with some interesting points in vital economics. He holds, for instance, that many people use the bath and soap not wisely but too well: find (he says) many people imagine that it is necessary for their salvation that they should not only plunge bodily once a day into water, cold or hot, as the case may be, but that they must scrub themselves all over with soap every time they do it. This is a very effective way of disinsulating the magnetic machine; and depleting the individual of vital energy. Soap is necessary for the exposed parts, but for delicate skins and for those which have a tendency to be dry, soaping every day is a perfectly unnecessary measure.

THE "FATIGUE SENSE."

Dr. Clarke believes that the cult of muscularity in England is very much overdone. "Exercise" has become a fetish word luring us to our perdition. Exercise is not he says, for everybody or for anybody under all conditions, and the indiscriminate advice to take "plenty of exercise" is just as fatal as the indiscriminate advice to take "plenty of fresh air." There are some people in the world who "never know what it is to be tired;" and they are generally very proud of this. They might just as well be proud of having no sense of smell or taste or sight. They are lacking in a very necessary sense—that is all. Those people will over-fatigue themselves without being in the least aware of it, and I have often seen extremely serious results from this want of the fatigue sense. It is on the approach of old age that the evils of over-indulgence in exercise in early life are most clearly seen, in inelastic muscles, a weakened heart, and a liver which cannot obtain its wonted stimulus.

"TEA AND ITS CONGENERS."

On the question of stimulants Dr. Clarke speaks with no bated breath. He points out that alcoholic stimulants "lead directly to a waste of vital energy even when used in what is commonly called moderation." And of the "poison habits," the tea habit he asserts is "one of the most subtle, insinuating, and injurious." He goes on to say:

Tea belongs to a group of nerve-stimulants which enable a person to get more out of himself in the shape of mental or bodily energy than he would be able to get without them. This is drawing a bill on the bank of his nervous system, of course, and the bill will have to be met. When the tea habit is established it causes an abnormal rate of "nerve-wear," and neurasthenia and dyspepsia follow in the train. Coffee is less injurious, but it follows the general rule; "It is an excellent servant, but a bad master." Worry and some other "extravagances" are also discussed by Dr. Clarke, in what is a suggestive and should be a useful little book.

A PENNY A WORD!

[Mr. Henniker Heaton's new agitation is for "penny telegrams" throughout the Empire, and the "Times" regards as almost immediately practicable a new notion of the establishment of a penny-a-word rate for telegraphic communication throughout Europe.]

Days of dismal darkness loom ahead;
Woes beyond all bearing are in store;
Comes the stress and turmoil that we dread;
Peace must pass away for evermore!
Once the world went well, and all was gay;
Sheets now "yellow" had not learnt to yell;
Life was placid, and from day to day
All was merry as a marriage-bell.
But the penny post, the cables,
And the telegraphs and 'phones,
Put a different complexion upon things;
And the "hustle," that enables
Only rude and raucous tones
To be heard, a state of mental anguish brings.

All of us will very soon be daft,
When from Mr. Deakin every hour,
Or Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or Taft
Comes a wire that causes us to cow'r
When we have, as well as countless lines,
Mr. Baxton's new artistic poles,
Prizes for which Mr. Heaton pines,
Whence will balm be coming for our souls?
Words enough have been insisted
On as daily in the part,
But our hope of nothing worse to-day expires:
Will the flow be e'er restricted
When they thrust on us, at last,
Universal, all-pervading "penny wires"?

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BLOUSES TO MATCH THE COSTUMES.

Among the blouses which are looked upon as being essentially the right thing to wear with the high Directoire skirts under complicated Directoire coats nothing is more elegant or considered in better taste than those which are carried out in mousseline de soie to match the dress, but are mounted on a white lining. Dark brown, tobacco, bois de rose, heliotrope, "canard" green, and all such shades have to be matched to a veritable demi-semi-tone, while the garments must be made with very little fulness, and must accord in a quaint, demure manner with the skimpiness of the jupe. The Paris tailors are succeeding admirably with these untrained skirts, and are making ideal walking or "trotteur" costumes of this description, while for indoor wear the high collar and ruff are now not infrequently discarded and the guimpe is finished with a little turnover collar of lawn, edged with lace, and tied with a tasselled cord.

DRESSES FOR THE DEBUTANTE.

The old method of trimming the debutante's gown with flower heads apparently plucked from their stalks and showered, over the net or lace of the toilette, is coming back to favour, and all manner, of pretty and effective schemes are to be seen in this connection. On a gown of snow white tulle over satin a charming effect was gained by means of a deep border of white field anomone head sewn to the tulle in rows reaching to the knees and suggesting that handfuls of flowers had been sprinkled lightly over the gown, while the wide, soft sash was fringed with the same blossoms slung from little, slender stalks.

HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

It takes a lifetime to point the moral that to be betimes with Christmas preparations is the only cure for the anticipatory dread which spreads its pall already early in November, and ruins domestic peace for two months of the year. A novelty in home made presents which promises to oust the time-worn and fashion-exhausted purse-satchel is the "Bedouin" purse. Nothing quite so ideal for winter has ever been invented hitherto, the idea being to provide a purse which can be slung over the arm securely, and at the same time allow both hands and wrists to be tucked away in the cavernous depths of the enormous granny muffs of the day. In shape it is not unlike the long old-fashioned gold and silver steel purse of a hundred years ago, which was furnished with two rings, one of which was slipped over the entrance to the gold side, while the other, pushed in the opposite direction, kept the silver from falling out. The present bags are, however, many times larger, the purse, when stretched to its full size, measuring three-quarters of a yard. Velvet is the material which is best suited, the mere fact that it possesses a burr-like tendency to cling to other materials rendering it the safest choice for a purse which is worn suspended over the coat sleeve. Three-quarters of a yard of material, and the same quantity of satin for lining, 18in wide, is sufficient. The selvedges of the velvet should first be stitched together, and a slit ripped up lengthways of the fabrics in the centre for about four inches, the lining being then treated in the same way, while care is, however, exercised to see that the seams of the doublure and those of the velvet are reversed—as in the making of a pocket—so that when the two are joined together the inside is perfectly neat. The slits must be oversewn with buttonhole stitching in silk to match, and the top and bottom finally drawn in together and sewn securely. To weight the ends, so that the purse when slung over the arm is not in danger of slipping off, is an important consideration, and, after having slipped on a copper and nickel ring, or, as an alternative, a knot and noose of copper and silver cord, a heavy tassel should be fastened to either end, copper, notifying the pence side and oxydised silver the portion for half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences. Waistcoats are no longer simply confined to men's presents, and a hand-embroidered gilet represents as feminine a gift as a handkerchief sachet or a neglige cap. As in the case of a man's garment, the donor does not nowadays have the material made up, most women infinitely preferring to entrust this part of the proceedings to their own tailor, so as to have the last say in the matter of fit and style, as well as buttons and facings. Whether the fabric chosen is brocade, satin, silk, or simply canvas or tapestry, the outline is traced, while the embroidery is simply kept within the lines. The newest form of hand-embroidered waistcoat is, however, that of Paisley patterned silk, the design of which is picked out in beads. Large or small, opaque or highly coloured, the beads used are not more expensive than those which are sold in toy shops in penny boxes, half the original effect lying in introduing any number of different shades, so as to give the work almost an Oriental appearance. Suede embroidered in the same way is another novel work, any form of soft leather worked in floss silk being, in fact, effective, and far from difficult. Satin stitch and button-holing with floss silk on suede is by no means an arduous undertaking; while for winter tailor mades the gift of a hand-embroidered grey or buff coloured suede gilet is not one of those home-made presents which embarrass the recipient and shame the worker by remaining unmade and useless for years, after being psainstakingly turned out.

LAUGHTER.

A tenor singer, by name Noel Fliming, recently opened in Milan a "School of Laughing." Mr. Fliming contends that very few people know how to laugh. They laugh without taking any account of the effect on their listeners and with a total disregard of the laws of harmony. Mr. Fliming's complete course of "harmonious hilarity" consists of ten lessons, and it is claimed that a pupil who has gone through the course conscientiously will be able to laugh with that musical modulation and artistic finish which are usually associated with the character of Marguerite in "Faust." It seems that laughter betokens nationality. The German has a sonorous laugh, without bounds and without purpose. The English laugh is cold, unfeeling, almost condescending, and among the gentry we learn it is a rule never to laugh at all. The Austrian has an elegant, light, and infectious laugh. The Vinnese girl laughs frequently, probably an account of her good teeth. The Belgian laughs freely—the laughter of the fair. The American has a ringing and domineering laugh. The American girl's laughter is bright and innocent. The French laughter is that of a people who drink good wine, but for some years there has been less laughter in France, possibly due to the greater consumption of mineral waters, snobism and dental deterioration. The city which laughs the most is Brussels, that which laughs the least Madrid, and that which laughs the best Paris.

Our professor thus delineates character from the laugh. The "O" laugh betokens a loyal and optimistic nature, and one of average intelligence. The laugh in "E" shows a haughty and sceptical nature, and often unscrupulous. An "A" laugh reveals a cold and mistrustful mind. Imbeciles and pretentious personages have an "I" laugh; and the laughter of the "U" is that of the timid, the respectful, and sincerely amorous.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Most travellers when they contemplate reading a novel on a railway journey take the wise precaution of getting over the opening chapters at home, so that when, ensconced in a corner seat, they open the book they may drop forthwith into the main current of the narrative and be borne continuously onward. The beginning of a book is, apparently, often as difficult a thing for the writer as for the reader. Those into whose hands manuscripts pass with a view to publication tell us that a large proportion of those candidates for wings which are crushed in the chrysalis are so because of faulty beginnings. Some introduce too many characters in the opening scene, and this, even if there is no biographical or character sketch ushering in each, makes craggy reading and confuses the reader. Others begin with a strikingly dramatic incident which, even if it is in the direct line of the narrative, which it often is not, arrests the attention only for a moment, after which the story runs into the sands. In other cases still the opening is at fault for the opposite reason that sometimes an ending is huddled up. An ending is huddled up because the author is in haste or because he is jaded and does not care to elaborate his conclusion. At the beginning however, his mind was fresh, he had thought much of this part of his book, with the consequence that he becomes diffuse and spins out matter suitable for a mere prologue into some half a score of chapters. There is a difference in kind, however, between openings that thus fall short through lack of skill and those that are difficult to the reader because of the author's excess of strength. The "Egoist" furnishes a good instance. The reasons which make the "prelude" to that book hard reading are chiefly three. One is a vein of fantasy in Meredith's imagination which makes him prefer an odd image to a plain one, or to force the plain one in which a thought has first presented itself to an odd issue. Another is that habit of leaving large gaps between his thoughts which led Barrie to say that when Meredith had climbed up to an idea he drew up the ladder after him. But the chief reason is the extraordinary fruitfulness of a mind that crowds out idea upon idea until they are congested and telescoped into one another—a fruitfulness comparable to that of the goddess in the Hindu mythology who bore twins which had themselves had twins before they were born. The result is that that chapter is like a five-bar gate at the beginning of a run, and it would be curious to know how many readers it has caused to throw the book aside. It is not an integral part of the story; it is only a "prelude"—that is to say, something more than a preface and less than an introductory chapter; but it is part of the book, and he loses something who, after making sure of a wedding between Vernon Whitford and Clara Middleton, does not turn back upon it and find that its suggestions are no more than "chalk eggs to tempt the thinker to sit." Still Meredith's is not, in this case, an example that all can successfully follow, and the normal beginning is one which, the natural spring of the story that is to follow, catches the attention at once and yet is only the first note of a crescendo which carries the reader through a large portion of the book before he knows where he is. Many will be at one with Leslie Stephen in thinking the Gurth and Wamba scene in "Ivanhoe" "the best beginning of a novel ever written."

THE LATE C. E. NORTON.

It was natural that the death of Charles Eliot Norton should excite even more attention in the United States than on this side of the Atlantic, and natural, equally, that the American weeklies should bring to the front certain points that in the English obituaries fell into the background. The Chicago "Dial," for example, suggests the immense influence which Norton must have exerted indirectly on the cultured mind of his nation. His chair at Harvard was created for him, and he had practically a free hand in interpreting its title, the "History of Art." He interpreted it liberally, in such a way as allowed him to handle the bearing of art, including of course literature, upon life. Both because of his subject and of his manner, his lectures became the most popular course in the University. His classroom became so thronged that, to avoid having to increase the accommodation, the privilege of attendance had to be restricted to senior students. This went on for twenty-four years, with the result that Norton set his mark upon almost all the best minds who passed through Harvard during that period. "It would be difficult," says the writer in the "Dial," "to overestimate the extent of the influence he thus exerted over a whole generation of college students—an influence exerted for sanity and restraint, for a correct appreciation of art, and for the understanding of its correlation with life." On the other hand, Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in the New York "Nation," suggests the reason why this influence did not result in the formation of a Nortonian school. The reason is implied in the assertion that "the terms of his friendship were perfect equality." That, is to say, the other member of the duo of friendship might be one of the kings in the realm of thought. He might be Ruskin or Carlyle or Emerson, nevertheless. Norton's bearing towards him was that of an equal; he did not adopt their opinions but remained a companion without being a disciple. On the other hand, it might be an undergraduate in whom he detected promise. Here again he insisted on being no more than the undergraduate's equal, not seeking to impose his conclusions on him, but rather stimulating him to work out conclusions of his own. Thus, says Mr. Thayer, "it would be hard to mention anyone who could be classed as a Nortonian; he held that the mission of culture is to emancipate and not to enslave." Finally, Mr. Joseph Jacobs calls attention to the letters of Norton to Leslie Stephen inserted in Professor Maitland's "Life," and from the fact that Stephen recognised in Norton one who represented the outlook upon life most congenial to his own argues to "the essential unity of the Anglo-Saxon spirit." The letters, at any rate, are worth turning to, especially that in which Stephen declares that he and Morley are the only two men he has known who are in touch with him at the deepest part of his nature. It helps us to understand the magnetism exerted by a man concerning whom no one who has yet written of him has failed to use the phrase "a genius for friendship."

SARDOU'S PREFACES.

Enough has been written of the genius and dramatic work of Sardou, and a word is perhaps due to certain of the prefaces with which he commended books written by friends of his to the world of readers. They are not numerous, considering the length of his career and his eminence in the world of art, but they bear the sign manual of the genial spirit who wrote them. The one best known to English readers is that prefixed to M. Barbey's book on Mrs. Atkyns. This was written to give a good send-off to the first book of a clever young historian who handled a subject. Sardou had touched on in one of his plays. Much better than this, however, and better than any other of his prefaces, is that which graces the opening pages of M. Cain's book on "Old Paris." The future topographer will prize it for the first-hand experience it gives of one who knew the city before Napoleon III, and Baron Haussmann set about modernising it. To lovers of Sardou it is interesting far more as being reminiscential. In it we hear an old man eloquent speaking of an order of things which, although passed away, is still dear to him. He recalls a time when people picnicked and shot partridges in places that are now a wilderness of stone and lime; when he mingled with the crowd which watched a fencing bout in a spot where a refuge pavement stands in dangerously thronged thoroughfare; and when in the print-shops Poussin's engravings were more thought of than Debucourt's. As showing how keenly alive Sardou was to his surroundings, both when as a boy, he trundled his hoop in the Square of the Bastille, and when later, he was working in his garret, this prefece is one of the most interesting bits of narrative prose Sardou wrote.

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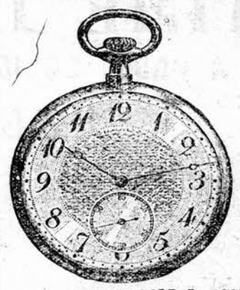

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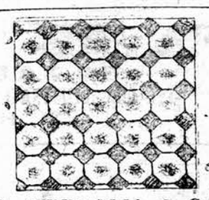

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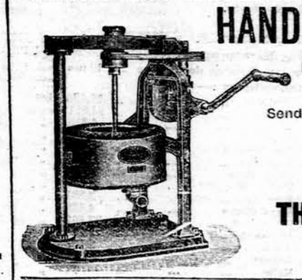

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 11/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	98 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 3/4	1/8	
Bar Silver in London ...	22 3/8	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 3/8	1 8	
do. in New York ...	48 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·11	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47 1/4	1/4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
do 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per os.) 77/11½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Fair demand.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	...12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 3,000 ,,
Imports	... 6,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 4·92+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·66	4·67	4·66	4·66	4·66
+04				+02

+03

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·65	4·66	4·65	4·59
	+02		+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	63,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	47,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	42,000 ,,
Do to Continent	22,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·71—08	Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to receipts running above expectations.
Do. do. May 8·78—08	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 3/4—1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·85—06
Do. do. May 8·72—09
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Karachi... ... ... Nominal
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—1,820,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore ... ... Nominal

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 1/2d. Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Goat Skins sold 996,000
Irregular Goat Skins Madras prime 1d. to 2d. higher
Goat Skins Madras common 1-2d. to 1d. lower.
Goat Skins Bombay prime 1-2d. to 1d. higher.
Goat Skins Bombay medium 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Sheep Skin sale opened to-day. Fair demand. Sheep skins at last sales rates.

Arrivals :—
"Canara," "D. Balduino," "Uhenfels."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [8TH DECEMBER, 1908

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	Rs 4,580	Jedlah	H A A Reza
1 Bag Rupees ...	400	Kundapore	K D Waman

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. ,, 1st Dec..

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills. The last rate was only available at one or two Banks but there is very little enquiry. Credits are scarce but Banks are not anxious to buy under 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight, London discount market being firmer. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight....	124
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	164

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 94 7-8 ready and 94 13-16 for the settlement and improved during the day to [illegible] and 94 7-8 for the account [illegible] passing in the ma[illegible] more freely. Calcutta market [illegible] Cash and 95 for delivery

... Rs. 64·15
... ,, 94·14

[illegible]ion closed 1-16 up [illegible] delivery. New [illegible]ly the market [illegible] quoted as

57 ex-duty but on moderate buying the rate has improved to 57 1-4. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Late last night on receipt of a steadier American opener prices advanced about Re. 1 per candy, but on receipt of the closing telegram this morning this advance was not maintained. Some business has been done in forward contracts and the ready cotton is steady with a fair demand. We quote at the close as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	226-7	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	221 1-2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	206	Jany
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	199	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	182	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	182	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	177/8	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	182	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	180-81	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	169	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	91,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·64	4·65	4·64	4·63
	—02		—03

Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
4·63	4·64	4·64	4·63	4·57
—03	—02	—02	—02	—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs. 8	4	0 B. T.
May	,, 7	15	0 R. T.

Rapeseed —
Prices are steady but there is little doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	8	6 0
Apl.-May Brown Delhi	... ,,	7	14 6

Gingellyseed :—
There has not been much change in quotations but the demand is easier.
We quote :—

Sold White 85p.c	Rs.	44	8 0
Mimbara	,,	45	8 0
Black Kalni	,,	41	0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9	10 0 B. T.
Apl.-May	Rs.	9	9 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	29	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	25	0 0
January	... Rs.	23	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready...	... Rs.	6	13 0

Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb	... Rs.	40	8 0

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5	6 6 R. T.
White Pussi 85p.c. ,, ...	,,	5	14 0 ,,

Tone—Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	10,480	bales.
Wheat	24,811	cwts.
Linseed	4,625	,,
Rapeseed	1,079	,,
Gingellyseed	27,290	,,
Poppyseed	904	,,
Groundnuts	3,353	,,
Castorseed	3,455	,,
Rice	2,881	,,
Myrabollams	4,429	,,
Cottonseed...	37,302	,,
Mowraseed...	1,706	,,
Gram	2,778	,,
Joowar	6,843	,,
Maize	20	,,

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 17th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 19,002, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,497. The total earnings from 1st January to 17th October, 1908, were Rs. 1,72,431, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 14,873.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 17th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,044 being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 305. The total earnings from 1st January to 17th October, 1908, were Rs. 23,796, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,471.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 17th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,177, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 581. The total earnings from 1st January to 17th October, 1908, were Rs. 65,047, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 52.

SOME time ago Sergeant-Major Roff, of the 1st North Staffordshire Regiment, quartered at Aldershot, bought a ticket for a Continental State lottery, and put it on one side without any further thought. He saw last week that his ticket had drawn second prize. He wrote at once claiming his money, and has received a cheque from the Government conducting the lottery for £3,169.

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To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

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CONDY'S, COWELL, SOLD, LONDON, ETC.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	69½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,600
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	57½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld ...	100	20	5 c-o	14
Rack Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mf.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	333½ 262½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 60	xd 390
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	5	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... dis.	dis. 9 67
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co	250	250	100	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	522½
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhhol Silk	500	500	20	575½
Golaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	280½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
David	250	250	20	480
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	355
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	175
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	193
Jewraj Baboo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackanji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	930
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Sphinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20 xd	745
Phœnix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,035
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	212½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,430
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,395
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Alberti	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	11	175
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	128½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	260
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Nanmar Manufg	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 850
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhajy	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	407½
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p.c.	562½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tanti Vally Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 106

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Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

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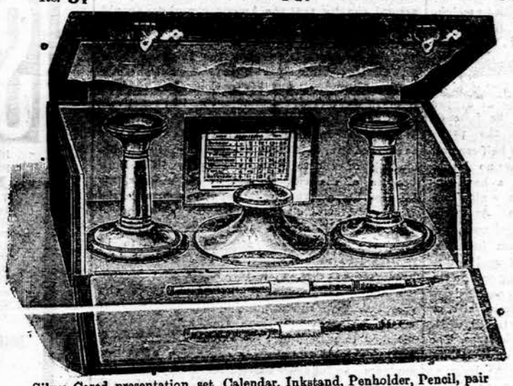

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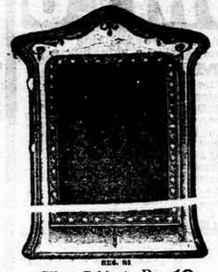

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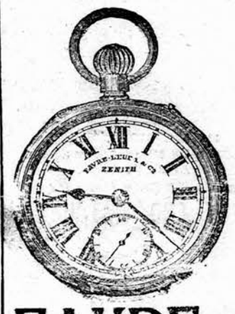

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

JHELUM.

DEC. 1.—The cold weather has been, so far for us a quiet one in Jhelum. What small function there have been, we have all met at, and the chief charm of this little place is the pleasant sociability, which upwards of three years of residence has rendered possible. While in other stations the changes have been frequent; the garrison of this place has known no moves since the time when Jhelum was first converted from a dull and unimportant spot to a cantonment of four native infantry regiments and one native cavalry regiment. With the advent of the cold weather—and the evenings are really getting chilly now, and a fire is a necessity rather than a luxury—the place has been far more healthy. September was more feverish this year than is usually the case, and this prevented many ladies returning from the hills until comparatively late. There was also a certain amount of cholera about but this luckily did not find a footing in cantonments.

Jhelum is now looking at it best. The gardens are beginning to look bright with flowers and the cryeanthemums promise to be good. A walk through the Cavalry "Rukh" along the bank of the Jhelum brings one into full recognition of the fact that autumn is already far advanced. The vivid scarlets, the bronzes and the yellows of the trees are truly glorious. The river itself is low, a mere thread of water across a mile of sandy bed. We have not had rain for a long while, and the climate reminds one, with its sunshine and clearness, of that of the south of France in winter.

Of the social functions, the little entertainment given last, Saturday week by General and Mrs. Ramsey as their farewell to Jhelum, was the most enjoyable. We are again furnishing Kohat with a General. General Ramsey has commanded the Jhelum Brigade now for nigh on eigteen months, and took it on active service up the Khyber end elsewhere, during the late Mohmand Expedition. His departure will therefore be felt, and he and Mrs. Ramsey will leave a sad social gap in our ranks.

We are looking forward to a dance which the 13th Cavalry propose giving on about the 21st of December to the station. We are the lucky owners of a remarkably good dancing floor, and a ball is always welcome. As a rule the Christmas festivities of Jhelum are cut short by the commencement of the Lahore Week, which draws many of us away. I must not forget to mention Regimental Sports amongst the other entertainments.

Company training has taken many of our soldiers out into various neighbouring camps for a fortnight at a time, but the coming Sialkot-Jhelum manœuvres threaten to denude the place on the 8th of this month. It will be remembered that a feud arose between these same two stations two years ago, which brought about a seven days' war, terminating much to the disgust of the Jhelum troops in the hasty flight of Sialkot towards their own homes, which necessitated a weary and futile pursuit over the sandy wastes beyond Gujarat by the Jhelum Brigade, who at the end were left to cover the forty miles back to barracks as best they might. It certainly is Sialkot's turn to pursue this time. As a matter of fact, freshly returned as we are from active service, an exceptionally early and heavy fall of Christmas rains about this day week would not disappoint any of us.

The first break up in the old garrison is about to occur, and we shall soon regretfully have to part with the 40th Pathans, who are destined to adorn the sterile plains of Dera Ismail Khan. They are to relieve and to be replaced here by the 20th Punjabis.

Out of the yellow haze of the summer have emerged the snowy domes of the Pir Panjal range as dazzling as ever. They are the pride of Jhelum, which can boast of finer scenery than most stations of the Punjab. The view from the "Rukh," with a full river and a good sunset on the snow, is as beautiful a sight as one could well wish for.

AMERICAN ARCOT MISSION.

RETIREMENT OF DR. J. W. SCUDDER.

Palmaner, 4th Dec.—Palmaner has been visited during the past two days by the Board of Superintendents of the American Arcot Mission Theological Seminary, who have been here on their annual visit to conduct the final examinations of the students. The members of the Board who attended were the Rev. Dr. J. H. Wyckoff, of Vellore, Rev. E. C. Scudder, of Tindivanam, the Rev. H. J. Scudder and the Rev. T. Samuel, of Punganur, and the Rev. P. B. Ragaviah, of Madras. The examinations occupied a day and a half, and the students, with few exceptions, acquitted themselves excellently. The students who pursue their Divinity course in Palmaner come mainly from the United Free Church of Scotland and the American Arcot Missions, but students from other Missions are welcomed and occasionally attend.

The annual exercises and examinations were of special interest this year, on account of the retirement from the Principalship and Professorship of Theology of the Rev. J. W. Scudder, D. D., the senior member of the American Arcot Mission, on account of failing health. For over fifty-three years Dr. Scudder has been a Missionary of the Arcot Mission of which thirteen years have been devoted to the work of the Theological Seminary. During the period he has left a deep impress on the lines of scores of students because of his profound scholarship and deep spirituality. As a Tamil scholar he has no superior, and his gifts in the language have been utilised for the benefit of all Tamil Christians. His excellent commentary on the Epistle to the Romans is well-known throughout South India and his Tamil District Theology is both a profound and scholarly compendium. In place of Dr. J. W. Scudder, the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, D. D., of the American Arcot Mission, Vellore, has been elected Professor, and will enter upon his duties in January next. The Seminary is to be transferred to Vellore, where Dr. Wyckoff is stationed, and the Rev. J. W. Scudder will, in all probability, continue to reside at Palmaner and devote himself largely to literary work.

In connection with the closing exercises of the Seminary, the teachers and students presented a Farewell Address to Dr. and Mrs. Scudder, and Miss J. C. Scudder, who has had charge of the women's class in the Seminary work, and has endeared herself to all by her earnest life and labours. The Address, which is as follows, was read impressively and with much feeling by Mr. E. Savariroyan B. A., the Headmaster :—

Reverend and Revered Father.—For some years past it has been the practice of the graduating students to present you, when receiving their certificates after the close of the Seminary examination, with an Address of thanks. To-day all the students and teachers feel constrained to say a few words. The occasion which thus draws us all together before you is not an ordinary one. Your retirement from the Theological Seminary work, at the close of a Missionary career of over 53 years in India, marks a unique event in the annals of Missionary biography. And we approach you therefore now with feelings peculiar to such times.

It hardly needs mention that we can make now but a passing review of your work as Principal and Professor of the Arcot Theological Seminary. Ever since you took charge of the Institution in 1895, you have, excepting the two years you were on furlough, continued to hold it. During these twelve years, the Seminary has seen several changes and improvements, both in staff and in matters of a general nature. Its scope has become widened, the United Free Church of Scotland and the Church of Scotland Missions being invited to send students and accept membership on the Board of Superintendents, though the latter Mission has not been able to see its way to avail itself of the offer. In one instance you have also welcomed into the portals of the Seminary a student from the Ceylon and India General Mission. If it is not amiss to make mention of it here, the Telugu branch of the Seminary whose repesentatives are also here with us now, was also opened during the period of your administration. You have been able to do important service to the cause of theological education by the publication of your Compendium of Didactic Theoloy and your commentary on the Espistle to the Romans. The latter is a boon to the whole Tamil Church. During the long period of your administration of the Seminary, about a hundred students have passed through its crucible. Even to-day, four are graduating out of the catechists' class and some are passing out on completion of the Lay Course of one year. Several of your students have been ordained to the Gospel ministry and installed over churches, one of whom has lately been raised to the responsible position of native missionary : others are evangelists, catechists, elders and teachers. Almost all are doing useful work in the Lord's vineyard and exemplifying the benefits of their Seminary education in their several callings. To reflect on these things must always be a source of great gratification to you. Some of your most prominent characteristics as Principal and Professor were devotion to duty, punctuality, and insistence of regularity in all matters. During the past three years, though you have been in much bodily weakness, never did you, unless unavoidably detained, absent yourself from the class even during the rainy days. And week in and week out you invariably walked the distance from the bungalow to the Seminary and back. We could always notice the fortitude with which you tried to hide from our gaze the bodily pain and illness with which you were now and then afflicted. These have been examples before us for imitation and, we hope, have made a lasting impression upon us. You have always tried to infuse evangelistic spirit into the students and teachers; and, at your instance, all the villages lying within a radius of seven miles round Palmaner have been visited by them with the Gospel message over and over again.

Mrs. Scudder has been, Sir, a valuable counsellor to you in many matters. Quiet and unobtrusive, her influence has none the less been strong over us. In family emergencies we have always experienced her helpful hand. The boarding students of the Seminary, both past and present will always remember with gratitude her kindness and loving care for their comforts. She always had some good word of cheer to every one. We all found easy access to her and felt free in her presence. It fills us with sorrow to think that she has lately been much declining in health. It is impossible for us to forget Miss Scudder on this occasion. The women's class, conducted by her for the wives of the Seminary students and of the Helpers in Palmaner, has been a force for good. The five students that have been in her class this year now join with us in paying her this tribute of thanks. Her help has always been valuable and latterly almost indispensable to you; and as your helper she came in touch with us in all possible directions. As members of the Christian Endeavour Society of which she was also a member as well as treasurer we owe much to her counsel and suggestions. Her aid to us with medicines and sympathetic advice in times of sickness and other ministrations of kindness are too manifold to mention.

Should we say it is with sadness that we address to you these words of farewell ? Calling to mind the the history of the Arcot Mission and your close connection with it almost from its very commencement, the feeling that comes over us at this moment is not only that of sadness at bidding adieu to you as Principal and Professor of the Arcot Theological Seminary, but a feeling akin to that which a reverential visitor experiences as he casts a parting glance at an historic edifice of sacred memory. Indeed, we who, are standing before you here and all others who have been associated with you during the past 13 years of your work in the Seminary, will ever treasure the memory of the time as one of real historic preciousness.

While saying good-bye to you, Reverend and dear Father, we desire to express through you our hearty welcome to the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, M.A., D.D., who has been by a vote of the Arcot Mission and that of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America appointed your successor. Dr. Wyckoff is not new to the insitution and its work ; he had twice acted as Principal and Professor and has for a long time been on the Board of Superintendents of the Seminary. And it is only an open secret that some of the developments which the Seminary has hitherto undergone owe their suggestion to him. His experience of matters and men as a leader in the forefront of the movement of the South India United Church, makes him specially fit for the task of still enlarging the scope of the Seminary and helping it realise the idea, so often expressed, of its becoming a Union Theological School on a far more extended scale. In view of all these things, for taking up the Seminary work from your shoulders and carrying it on to further developments in conformity to the conditions and needs of the ever progressing native church, a more ideal choice than that of him could not have been made. We also beg to be allowed to welcome Mrs. Wyckoff with easy command of the vernacular, her many-sided attainments, and her sterling qualities of both head and heart will be an invaluable acquisition to the Seminary. We also crave your permission to render our thanks to the Board of Superintendents for conducting the examination and watching over the interests of the Seminary year after year. Be now pleased dear Father, to accept this humble token of our esteem and gratefulness. We remain, Reverend and Revered Doctor, ever yours most respectfully, the teachers and students of the Arcot Theological Seminary.

The gift presented was a beautiful rosewood box in the shape of a large book. It was nearly two feet long by fifteen inches wide and four inches deep, and was a perfect representation of a bound book. A silver plate in the centre of the cover was inscribed with the date and the occasion of the presentation. In a few earnest words, spoken with much feeling, Dr. Scudder thanked the teachers and students for their generous gift and exhorted them to live lives of earnest devotion to the cause of Christ.

One of the students then made an address in Tamil and expressed still further the appreciation of all for the benefits that had been received from their beloved Professor.

Rev. E. C. Scudder, who occupied the chair pointed out the appropriateness of the gift to Dr. Scudder, as it suggested by its uniqueness, the most unique and precious of all books—the Bible, the beauty and wonders of which it had been the aim and ambition of Dr. Scudder to teach and reveal to the students.

The Board of Superintendents then adjourned to meet in Chittoor on the 12th January, 1909, for the purpose of installing Dr. Wyckoff as the Professor of Theology and Principal of the Seminary.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 4th Dec.—Yesterday, before the Chief Court of Mysore, the application of Mr. M. J. Paul and another for the liquidation of the Mysore Fruit Syndicate came on for hearing, but could not be proceeded with as notices had not been served on some of the parties. The case was therefore adjourned to the 9th January, 1909.

Mr. T. B. Copeland, Sessions Judge, C. and M. Station, will preside over the next Criminal Sessions, which commence on Monday next. There are only two cases on the Calendar, and the first case taken up will be the charge against one Sebastian, for the attempted murder of his wife two years ago, the accused having been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum since then. On Wednesday the charges of murder against the "shikari" Singaram, who is accused of having murdered his paramour and the Sapper, Parasuram, on the 10th November, will be taken up.

The Baldwin Boys' and Girls' Schools closed yesterday afternoon for the Christmas holidays. In the afternoon the pupils of both schools to the number of about 250 were entertained by the Rev. P. V. and Mrs. Roberts at the Principal's residence. Mr. Roberts was unforunately unable to be present owing to an attack of influenza, but Mrs. Roberts saw the function through. After games for the boys and girls there was a big tea, and about 8 o'clock the two schools massed together and bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts for six weeks. The schools will re-assemble for work about the 15th Jannary.

The members of the Friends Union, Bangalore, are commemorating the Tercentenary of Milton's birth at the London Mission Hall at the City on Wednesday next, at 5-45 p. m., when the Chair will be taken by Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C. S., First Assistant Resident. The programme will consist of a discourse on the life of Milton, recitations of lines on Milton by Marvell, Tennyson, Longfellow, Shelley and Wordsworth, and short speeches on "Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," "Samson Agonistes," etc.

Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army, is coming to Bangalore on Saturday, the 12th instant, and will be present at the dinner and reception being given in honour of the Commander-in-Chief at the Residency on Monday night.

The practice of the street urchins of Bangalore throwing things across the road on the approach motor-cars has become quite frequent of late, especially in the City. It is a very dangerous sort of joke and is often apt to cause considerable damage to the car, if not accidents to its occupants. It is satisfactory therefore to note that Mr. G. Hume-Wright, the City Magistrate, is taking serious notice of such mischief. About three weeks ago he sentenced a boy to 12 stripes with a rattan, for throwing an iron hoop in front of a motor, and to-day he sentenced an older boy to a fine of Rs. 5 for obstructing, Mr. G. V. Scovell's car in a somewhat similar manner.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 4th Dec.—On Tuesday last, the birthday of H. M. the Queen was observed at the Capital. A Royal Salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the Fort ramparts and prayers were offered in all the temples and mosques for the long life of Her Majesty.

The annual Palace dinner, otherwise known as the Dhatrihavanam, is fixed to take place on Wednesday next in the spacious garden at the foot of the Chamundi Hill, when it is expected that nearly 5,000 Brahmins of all sects and grades will take part. On that day the goddess of Vana Lakshmi will be worshipped in the garden by the leading Vaidik Brahmins, after which the congregation will partake in a sumptuous repast.

The advance party, under Mr. Singlachar, in connection with H. H. the Maharajah's trip to Japan, will leave Bangalore to-morrow. Besides the Yuvaraj, the following Sardars and Officers are among those who are to accompany the Maharajah to Japan :—Sardars M. Kantaraja Urs. M. Lakshmi Kantaraja Urs. M. Gopalaraja Urs, and Mr. D. Devaraja Urs, Inspector-General of Police. The party is to consist of nearly 100 persons, and it is expected that the trip will extend over a period of about ten weeks.

On Saturday evening the members of the Hindu Young Men's Union presented scenes from "Julius Cæsar" in the hall of the Wesleyan High School, which was crowded. The Rev. R. W. Boote, B. Sc., Principal of the High School, gave a short description of the scenes that were to be acted, and the students performed their parts very creditably. The function was brought to a close by the Rev. G. W. Sawday proposing a vote of thanks to the members of the Union for the very pleasant entertainment which they had provided.

In order to improve the sanitation of the Fort, in which the magnificent Palace has been erected, the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the Capital sent up an estimate together with the plan. The Government have sanctioned the estimate costing a little over Rs. 6,20,000. The improvement to be effected includes the demolition of over 350 unsightly and insanitary houses, laying out parks, opening parallel roads, etc. During the current official year nearly one lakh of rupees will be spent by the Trust Board towards that object.

The Reddi community of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies are to hold a Conference to concert measures for educating the boys of their class and improving the condition of the community in other respects. The Conference will be held in Bijapur on the 27th instant and will be presided over by Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi, B.A., (Cantab), Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

A public meeting of the citizens of Mysore was held in the Town Hall yesterday to concert measures for the relief of the poorer classes affected by the present high prices of food grain. It was unanimously resolved that grain shops be opened in two places in the city and ragi and rice sold to poor persons at 16 and 8 seers, respectively. Sub-Committees were appointed for the eight Divisions in order to collect subscriptions towards that object. At the meeting monthly subscriptions to the amount of over Rs. 1,250 were promised.

KHOJA MARRIAGE AT BHAVNAGAR.

Bhavnagar, Dec. 6.—Last evening, a grand marriage procession of Mr. Misabhai, the only son of Shet Aladinbhai, the worthy successor to the late philanthropic Shet Deavjibhai Gulamhussain, the acknowledged leader of the whole Mahomedan community, passed in great pomp, along the Harris Road and the Principal Bazar. A large number of leading Mahomedans, prominent merchants, pleaders and almost all the State officials, including our popular Prime Minister, Mr. Patni, attended the procession. Prince Mungal Sinhji also graced the occasion with his presence. The guests were cordially welcomed at the entrance of the marriage mandap by Mr. Mahomedalli, Judge, Mr. Nathani Saheb, Vakil Fazallali and Sheth Daoodbhai Peerbhai. Besides numerous presents from friends and admirers and Bhavnagar and Bombay Khoja Jamats, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji was pleased to send, per special deputation, a handsome Pesak, in appreciation of the services and loyalty to the State of the family. This generous act of the Maharaja Saheb has won the hearts of the grateful Mahomedan public of Bhavnagar. In celebration of the happy occasion, Shet Aladinbhai has liberally subscribed towards the Khoja Madresa, Orphan, Ahmedabad Hidayat Fund and several other charitable institutions.

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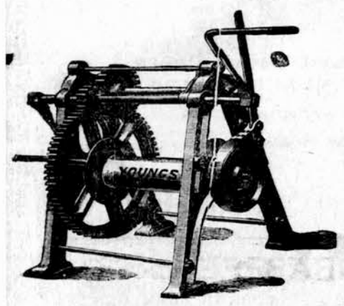

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